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ALBANY.

THE NEW STATE APPORTIONMENT.

PROVISION OF THE BILL TO BE REPORTED TO THE SENATE TO-DAY—BOUNDARIES OF THE NEW-YORK AND KINGS COUNTY DISTRICTS—THE APPORTIONMENT TO THE COUNTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 27.—The following is the Apportionment bill as it will be reported by Senator Woodin to-morrow morning. That part of the apportionment affecting the Assembly included in this bill is the work of the House Committee, of which Judge Hogeboom is Chairman:

The Second, Third, and Fourth Senate Districts lie in Kings County, and are composed as follows:

Second District—First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twelfth Wards of Brooklyn and the country towns.

Third District—Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Wards of Brooklyn.

Fourth District—Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards of Brooklyn.

The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Districts lie in New-York City, and are composed as follows:

Fifth District—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Fourteenth Wards, so much of the Eighth Ward as lies between Canal, Varick, and West Houston streets, and the North River.

Sixth District—The Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards; so much of the Eighth Ward as lies between Canal, Varick, and West Houston streets and Broadway, and so much of the Eighteenth Ward as lies between Sixth avenue, Twenty-first street, Third avenue, Twentieth street, Second avenue, and Fourteenth street.

Seventh District—Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Wards.

Eighth District—So much of the Eighteenth Ward as lies within Fourteenth street, the East River, East Twenty-sixth street, Third avenue, Twentieth street, and Second avenue; so much of the Twenty-first and Nineteenth Wards as lie east of Third avenue; so much of the Twelfth Ward as lies within Eighty-sixth street, Third avenue, Thirteenth street, Fourth avenue, and Harlem River, including Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands.

Ninth District—So much of the Eighteenth Ward as lies between Sixth avenue, Twenty-first street, Third avenue, and Twenty-sixth street; so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenth-sixth street, Ninth avenue, Thirty-fifth street, Eighth avenue, Fortieth street, and Sixth avenue; so much of the Twenty-second Ward as lies between Fortieth street, Eighth avenue, Forty-second street, Ninth avenue, Fifty-fifth street, and Sixth avenue; so much of the Twenty-first and Nineteenth Wards as lie west of Third avenue, and so much of the Twelfth Ward as lies within Eighty-sixth street, Sixth avenue, One Hundred and Tenth street, Eighth avenue, One Hundred and Thirtieth street, Fourth avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street and Third avenue.

Tenth District—Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies between Twenty-sixth street, Ninth avenue, Thirty-fifth street, Eighth avenue, Fortieth street, and the North River; so much of the Twenty-second Ward as lies within Fortieth street, Eighth avenue, Forty-second street, Ninth avenue, Fifty-fifth street, Sixth avenue, Eighty-sixth street, and the North River; so much of the Twelfth Ward as lies between the North River, Eighty-sixth street, Sixth avenue, One Hundred and Tenth street, Eighth avenue, One Hundred and Thirtieth street, Fourth avenue, Harlem River, and the Spuyten Duyvil.

The following districts remain unchanged except as to numbering: Ninth, now Eleventh; Tenth, now Twelfth; Eleventh, now Thirteenth; Twelfth, now Sixteenth; Thirteenth, now Fifteenth; Fifteenth, now Seventeenth; Sixteenth, now Nineteenth; Nineteenth, now Twenty-first; Twenty-eighth, now Twenty-ninth. The First, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second remain the same as to number and boundary.

The following are the new Senate districts exclusive of New-York and Brooklyn: The Fourteenth will consist of the Counties of Ulster, Greene, and Schoharie; the Nineteenth, of the Counties of St. Lawrence, Franklin, and Lewis; the Twentieth, of the Counties of Herkimer, Otsego, and Delaware; the Twenty-second, of the Counties of Oswego and Jefferson; the Twenty-third, of the County of Onondaga; the Twenty-fourth, of the Counties of Broome, Madison, and Chenango; the Twenty-fifth, of the Counties of Cayuga, Wayne, and Seneca; the Twenty-sixth, of the Counties of Chemung, Tompkins, Tioga, and Cortland; the Twenty-seventh, of the Counties of Steuben and Allegany; Twenty-eighth, of the Counties of Livingston, Ontario, Schuyler, and Yates; the Thirtieth, of the Counties of Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, and Wyoming.

By the new apportionment the number of Assemblymen allotted to each county is as follows: Albany, 4; Alleghany, 1; Broome, 2; Cattaraugus, 1; Cayuga, 2; Chautauqua, 2; Chemung, 1; Chenango, 1; Clinton, 1; Columbia, 2; Cortland, 1; Delaware, 1; Dutchess, 2; Erie, 5; Essex, 1; Franklin, 1; Fulton and Hamilton, 1; Genesee, 1; Greene, 1; Herkimer, 1; Jefferson, 2; Kings, 12; Lewis, 1; Livingston, 1; Madison, 1; Monroe, 3; Montgomery, 1; New-York, 24; Niagara, 2; Oneida, 3; Onondaga, 3, Ontario, 1; Orleans, 1; Oswego, 2; Otsego, 2; Putnam, 1; Queens, 2; Rensselaer, 3; Richmond, 1; Rockland, 1; St. Lawrence, 2; Saratoga, 2; Schenectady, 1; Schoharie, 1; Schuyler, 1; Seneca, 1; Steuben, 2; Suffolk, 2; Sullivan, 1; Tioga, 1; Tompkins, 1; Ulster, 2; Warren, 1; Washington, 2; Wayne, 2; Westchester, 3; Wyoming, 1; Yates, 1.

The changes are as follows: Cattaraugus loses 1, Delaware loses 1, Kings gains 3, Madison loses 1, New-York gains 3, Oneida loses 1, Ontario loses 1, Oswego loses 1, St. Lawrence loses 1, Suffolk gains 1, Ulster loses 1.

By the provisions of the act the Boards of Supervisors in each of the counties entitled to more than one member of Assembly are to meet on the second Tuesday of June and divide their respective counties into so many Assembly Districts as they are entitled to members of Assembly. In the City and County of New-York the duty of dividing the City into Assembly Districts is devolved upon the Board of Aldermen.

A BUSY DAY IN BOTH HOUSES.

THE BROOKLYN CHARTER UNDER A NEW ASPECT—INGENIOUS PARLIAMENTARY TACTICS BY THE FRIENDS OF THE NEW BILL—OTHER MATTERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday April 27, 1876.

The Brooklyn Republicans have neither forgotten nor forgiven the defeat of the Ogden charter. The most impartial testimony to the excellence and fairness of that measure was given this morning when Mr. Bradley, who is nothing if not a party man, confessed that he would sooner have a sweeping party bill, like that introduced by Mr. Higgins, than the Ogden bill. They could unite the Democracy against the former, while in the other there was nothing sufficiently partisan to make a party cry on. The Republicans determined that they would give the Democrats the more extreme dose, failing the milder specific. It will be remembered that this Higgins bill was suddenly resurrected from the archives of the Committee on Cities on Tuesday evening, and reported favorably to the House, to the extreme consternation of the few Democrats present. A sharp fight occurred an hour or so after on a motion made by Mr. Higgins to refer it to the next Committee of the Whole. This motion would certainly have been carried had not several influential Republicans discountenanced any attempt at what was, of course, rather sharp practice. There the matter rested until this morning, when a little bill of Mr. Bradley's came before the House for final passage. Its title was sufficiently comprehensive to cover the total disruption and reorganization of the municipality of Brooklyn; but it provided for nothing more than the election of a Constable. Mr. Higgins made a motion to recommit this little bill to the Committee on Cities, as some parties interested wanted to be heard on it. Mr. Bradley was surprised; he had not heard that any one had made such a request, and could not see what reason there should be for delaying the passage of so inoffensive a bill. The motion was carried without opposition, but just about that time Mr. Talmage was struck with an idea. The Constable bill was to have the whole Higgins charter tacked on to it, and in that form to be reported and at once put on its final passage. The announcement of this plot caused a Democratic outburst. Talmage moved to reconsider the vote, and jumping to his feet, began to widly denounce the "mean, dastardly, sneaking trick." While the Speaker was calling him to order, Bradley had given way to his excitement to that degree that he was jumping clean off his feet. Confusion for a brief period reigned supreme; half a dozen members were on their feet at once, the Speaker hammered vigorously, and it was some time before the House sufficiently calmed down to have the vote on the motion to reconsider taken. The Republicans rallied to the support of their Brooklyn brethren, and refused to reconsider; so Mr. Bradley's Constable bill remains in the hands of the Committee on Cities, ready to be reported with the seventeen-page charter attached to it. The Republicans, however, will not allow it to come in till to-morrow, by which time all the Democrats will be back from Utica, and there can be a fair fight on it. It is proper to say that, though the method employed to get this obnoxious charter before the House in the way it will come is rather sharp parliamentary practice, yet it is vastly different from employing lobbyists. The most amusing feature of the affair is that this out-and-out Republican Party bill will appear on the legislative records as introduced by Mr. Bradley, a Democrat of the most extreme type.

To-day the resolution adopted by the Assembly to hold three sittings daily went into effect. The House now meets at 9 and sits till 2, takes a recess to 3:30, and sits till 5:30, meets again at 7:30 and sits till such time as it gets too tired to sit longer.

Mr. Burleigh, of Whitehall, obtained a signal victory in getting his Coal Transportation bill ordered to a third reading, and the fact is significant of what may be done by a member of high character with a measure which would in less competent hands be open to the imputation of being a "Strike." The bill is aimed at the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, which makes the most oppressive and unjust discriminations in the prices it charges for the delivery of coal at the towns along its lines, charging moderate rates at Whitehall and other points where there is competition by the canal or any other line of road, and exacting the most extortionate rates in villages where there is none.

Both the afternoon and evening sessions of the Assembly were devoted mainly to third reading of bills, and this business, which is dry routine except when some unexpected interruption to amend occurs, was dispatched with the customary celerity. The monotonous tones of the clerk's voice in reading, the calling of the roll for the votes, and the recurring announcements from the chair that the bill is passed, which only could be indistinctly heard above the busy hum, indicated that that period of the session had arrived when the wheels of legislation revolve with dangerous rapidity. Now is the time when the jobs which cannot bear the light of discussion slip through the House, to the extreme surprise of everybody except the persons who pushed them. Unanimous consent is the great engine for moving such doubtful bills forward, but, fortunately, there are some few stiff-backed members like Mr. Graff, who have the courage to make objection. It is a disagreeable task, but one that some one must discharge or there would be no saying what job would be too big to slide through the legislative machine.

The New-York bills passed to-day were the following: Mr. Strahan's bill relative to armory claims; amended by Mr. Strahan so as to send the claims for hearing before a commission, composed of the Mayor, Controller, and a Tax Commissioner, to be designated by the Controller; Senator Bixby's bill forbidding Judges to appoint court Clerks as Referees; the bill making an appropriation for the Emigration Commission; Senator Morrissey's bill reducing the expenses of the Marine Court, which went through before some amendments which the Tammany members designed to tack on could be moved in the House; the bill repealing the exemption from taxation of the property of the Industrial Exhibition Company; the bill for the completion of the Jefferson Market Court-house, and the bill repealing the Purser act.

The bill taxing the stock-holders of insurance companies was reported adversely to-day by the Committee on Ways and Means; but the report, on motion of Mr. Post, was laid on the table, which leaves the bill open for future debate. The questions involved were so thoroughly discussed in the Senate that it seems unnecessary to say anything on the subject now. The friends of the bill pressed the vote on it in the committee, rather against the wishes of the majority, who thought it too important to be so speedily disposed of, for only one meeting was had on it. What the fate of the bill will be in the House it is not easy to say, but with the adverse report of so weighty a committee as that of Ways and Means against it, its chances of becoming a law are very considerably diminished. The following gentlemen are opposed to the passage of the bill: Messrs. Talmage, Hays, Munroe, Sherman, and Sloan. Messrs. Post, Hogeboom, and Forster favor it. A large delegation of insurance men are here to oppose it.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Another attempt was made in the Senate this morning to consider the bill providing for the deposit and disbursement of the moneys of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of New-York. Senator Gerard, when it was called, moved to progress, which, after some debate, was lost. He then moved that the first section be so amended as to require a majority vote of the officers designated to select the banks of deposit to make such selection lawful. Senator Woodin said that he intended to move an amendment to the first section placing the entire control of the matter of selecting the banks and disbursing the money in hands of the Controller of the City. A debate of some warmth ensued, after which the bill was progressed.

Mr. Forster's bill, introduced in the lower house some days ago, making the 3d and 5th of July of this year legal holidays, was, after some debate, killed by the banking interest in the Senate, after a long debate, in which several bankers took part against the bill.

The work of grinding out bills in general was continued during the day and night sessions of the Senate. If Mr. Peabody's District Court bill, which passed the House last week, remains twenty-four hours longer in the Senate Judiciary Committee it will have but a slight chance of becoming law. The bill came from the Assembly with an error in its title, which necessitates an amendment, in which, of course, the Assembly will have to concur. The bill is one of the very few of a really reform character which have passed the lower house this Winter, and in view of the ordeal through which it passed in the lower house ought not to require a very lengthened consideration in the Senate. At this stage of the session, and with the knowledge that it will meet with a determined opposition when it goes back to the Assembly for concurrence in the amendment, to delay the bill is to kill it.

It is rumored here that certain insurance companies have promised to pay a large amount toward Mr. Tilden's campaign expenses in the event of his being nominated at St. Louis, if in return he sends to the Senate for Superintendent of the Insurance Department, the name of a Mr. Waterbury, a Republican, of this City. The rumor has had wide circulation, and is given for what it is worth.

REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL.

THE ARKANSAS CONVENTION.

TWO SETS OF RESOLUTIONS OFFERED—THE DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI—EFFORTS TO COMMIT THE DELEGATION TO MORTON.

LITTLE ROCK, April 27.—The Republican State Convention was called to order at noon to-day by Senator Clayton, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Gen. D. P. Upham was made temporary Chairman, and J. P. Jones (colored) temporary Secretary. After the appointment of a Committee on Credentials a recess was taken until 2:30 P. M.

On reassembling, the Committee on Credentials reported that all the counties but eight were represented. The committees appointed on permanent organization reported the following as the names of the permanent officers: Joseph Brooks, President; J. H. Johnson, (colored,) George A. Grace, and N. B. Barton, Vice Presidents; H. M. Cooper, R. A. Dawson, (colored,) and J. P. Jones, (colored,) Secretaries. Messrs. Dawson and Jones declined to serve, and E. Levy and J. H. Smith, (colored,) were substituted. The announcement was then made that Mr. Brooks had been taken very suddenly and violently ill, and it was impossible for him to be present. On motion of Senator Dorsey, Gen. Upham was declared permanent Chairman, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Judge McClure moved the appointment of a committee of nine on resolutions, to whom all resolutions should be referred, which was adopted without debate. Committees were also appointed to select delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, and to suggest names for a State Central Committee.

A recess was then taken for one hour.

The Committee on Delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati reported the following names: Powell Clayton, S. W. Dorsey, John McClure, R. A. Dawson, O. P. Snyder, Joseph Brooks, John M. Peck, O. A. Hadley, C. C. Walters, John H. Johnson, Frank Gallagher, Asa Hodges, J. V. Vaughan, H. A. Miller, E. A. Fulton, James Torrens, W. H. Walsh, H. McComber, M. W. Gibbes, William Kenan, J. H. Clendenning, M. W. Benjamin, and R. A. Caldwell. Report adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported. The first reasserts allegiance to the Republican Party; the second recites that the citizens of the several States are citizens of the nation, with equal rights under the Constitution and laws, without regard to place of birth, color, race, or previous condition, and that it is the duty of the country to uphold this idea; the third favors an honest and economical Government, and prompt punishment of dishonesty in official places; the fourth favors an efficient system of common schools, supported by general taxation, and charges the Democratic Party with robbing the State of school funds to pay per diem and salaries of officers, whereby the public schools were closed by reason thereof; and then provides that to the soldiers and sailors who fought to preserve the Union the nation owes a debt of gratitude, and they, as well as the widows and orphans of those fallen, deserve liberal provision for their support. The last resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That we hereby declare Hon. Oliver P. Morton to be the choice of the Republicans of this State for President.

After the reading of the resolutions, E. A. Fulton (colored) moved that the delegation to the Cincinnati Convention be instructed to vote for Mr. Morton until his name be withdrawn or they are released by Mr. Morton himself. [Cries of "No," "No."]

Senator Clayton took the floor, and said no man would go further than he to express his regard and admiration for Senator Morton. He did not think the amendment would make the resolution any stronger.

Mr. Fulton replied that be believed there were men on that delegation who were friends of Mr. Conkling. He wanted to bind all of them to vote for Mr. Morton. As for himself, he would not support Conkling.

Senator Clayton then paid a eulogy to Gov. Morton, saying that it would be cruel in the colored people to desert him now. He again reiterated that the resolution implied all that the delegate desired.

C. C. Walters, a delegate elect, did not understand the resolutions as Senator Clayton did. He cautioned them to make the resolutions mean that, if the delegation should find it for the benefit of the Republican Party, Mr. Morton's name might be dropped for some other.

R. A. Dawson (colored) thought some of the delegates not friendly to Mr. Morton, and desired the resolution made stronger, so that the delegation would stand by Morton all the time.

J. P. Jones (colored) said that, in looking over the list of twenty-four delegates, he found only the names of four colored men. He thought the committee had poor appreciation of the bone and sinew of the Republican Party in this State, and desired the report recommitted.

W. D. Whipple at this point offered a series of resolutions in lieu of those pending. The first favors specie payment; the second, justice to the colored man; the third arraigns the Democratic Party, and declares that its return to power would be a public calamity; the fourth announces that no one who is not above reproach, and in favor of honesty, &c., should be nominated; the fifth provides that the delegation to Cincinnati go uninstructed as to any particular person, but shall carry out the ideas enunciated in the resolutions. These resolutions went to the Committee on Resolutions under the previous order without debate.

The Convention then took a recess till 7:30 P. M.

The convention reassembled at 8:30 P. M. The Chair stated the question to be the amendment offered by Mr. Fulton instructing the delegates to stand by Gov. Morton for President until released by him.

M. W. Gibbs, (colored,) President of the late Colored Convention at Cincinnati, said he was opposed ordinarily to instruction, and was apposed to the amendment of Mr. Fulton. He favored the original resolution of the committee, because it simply said that Gov. Morton is the choice of the Republicans of Arkansas for President.

Mr. Fulton then withdrew his amendment, and the resolution as originally reported by the committee was adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions then submitted the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, The Democratic Party in the election held in September of 1874, for the adoption of the present Constitution and the election of State and county officers, in twenty-nine counties, cast nine thousand and more votes than there were male persons over the age of twenty-one years resident therein, according to the census; and

Whereas, The Democratic Legislature, at its last session, changed the time for holding all State and county elections from the first Monday of September to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, but refused to make any change as to the next election for State and county officers; and,

Whereas, The refusal aforesaid could not have been based upon any other theory or idea than to repeat the frauds which were perpetrated in 1874, which could not be done if held when a United States Supervisor was present; and

Whereas, It would be worse than folly for the Republican Party to put a State ticket in nomination with hope of electing the same at an election held by Democratic Judges and clerks of election, at which a Republican would not be allowed to be present; therefore

Resolved, That in view of the facts stated, and in view of our personal experience, we deem it advisable not to put a State ticket in nomination.

THE CALIFORNIA REPUBLICANS.

PLATFORM OF THE STATE CONVENTION—DELEGATES MAINLY FAVORABLE TO BLAINE CHOSEN, BUT LEFT UNINSTRUCTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The Republican State Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati met to-day. Mr. Norton was elected permanent Chairman. The convention adopted a platform expressing confidence in the Republican Party; approving the prosecution and punishment of official dishonesty; deprecating Chinese immigration, and favoring such a modification of the Burlingame Treaty as will effectually prevent a further influx of Chinese; favoring a return to metallic currency, and the restoration of silver coin to its constitutional equality with gold as a legal tender; the payment of the national debt in gold; condemning repudiation; declaring that the Democracy is not to be trusted with the control of affairs, as it proposes to pension Confederate soldiers, pay the cotton claims, and compensate the owners of slaves for losses by emancipation, which would entail another war; that the Republican Party must not rely on the glorious record of the past, but deal with other questions, chief among which is reform in the civil service and the extirpation of the spoils system.

The convention elected as delegates to the Cincinnati Convention John Norton, J. Hech, G. H. Dyer, N. D. Rideout, A. D. Whitney, N. B. Gonzales, and Josiah Belden, all for Blaine, and L. H. Foote for Bristow, and the following delegates at large: A. G. Abeil, Charles E. Ried, G. S. Evans, and William Pierce, all accredited as Blaine men, except Pierce, who is for Bristow first and Blaine second. The convention adopted, by a large majority, resolutions setting forth that, while the Republican Party contains many men who, by their recognized ability and devotion to the principles of the party, have proved themselves worthy of public support and confidence, and capable of filling honorably the highest office in the gift of the people, the Republican Party of California especially recognizes in Hon. James G. Blaine an eminently able and tried exponent of the principles of the party, of large experience in public life, of pure and devoted character, and possessing in a marked degree those personal qualities which would do honor to the office of President of the United States. That while thus expressing preference for Hon. James G. Blaine, yet having confidence in the intelligence of the delegates to the National Convention, they leave them unembarrassed by instructions and free to exercise their own deliberate choice in the convention as the interests of the country may, in their judgment, seem to demand. Adjourned.

THE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

MEETING OF THE SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—THE BEST MEN TO BE BROUGHT TO THE FRONT—PREPARATIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—A meeting of the Subcommittee of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America was held here to-day at the Colonade Hotel, Ex-Gov. William A. Newell, of New-Jersey, presided. Thomas G. Baker, of New-York, was chosen Secretary. A full and free exchange of sentiments took place in regard to the position the Union League should take in regard to the Presidential contest, and definite arrangements were made in reference thereto. The sentiments of those present were emphatic in demanding that the best men of the Union Republican Party should be brought to the front, and that efforts therefor be made through the Union League Councils throughout the country. The Secretary reported that the correspondence from all parts of the United States showed a union of feeling and a determination to carry out the purposes of the league on a basis of councils organized without secrecy. This is a departure from the policy of the Union League in the past, as its operations have hitherto been conducted in secret. This new departure meets with universal approval, especially in the South and West. There will be a full meeting of the National Executive Committee, consisting of two delegates from each State and Territory, at Cincinnati the day before the National Convention.

CONSPIRING AGAINST BRISTOW.

A COMBINATION BETWEEN THE WHISKY RING AND THE DEMOCRATS TO BLACKEN MR. BRISTOW'S CHARACTER—THE PLOT EXPOSED.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The *Tribune* will say editorially to-morrow that there is the strongest evidence of a combination having been effected between the Whisky Ring and its Democratic investigators at Washington for the purpose of blackening the name of Bristow before the people. The motive of the one party to this plot is revenge or hate, and of the other ambition for power and the possession of office. A series of attacks, backed up by perjury, has been arranged and may be expected. This was tacitly admitted by Mr. Cate lately, who refused to state at whose instance he pressed the Mary Merritt case. It is evidenced by the attempt to revive the mule slander and by the false statement attributed to Suit, the Kentucky distiller. There are other more convincing proofs of the truth of this charge. Bristow's premature exposure of the conspiracy will, if the programme proceed, be followed by a more circumstantial exposure of the facts presented, in all the hideousness which characterizes the exposure of the Washington safe-burglary. There will be a full showing, unless the scheme be abandoned, of the most infamous plot ever conceived to break down honesty and rob merit of its own. The *Tribune* predicts the most complete overthrow of the combination of conspirators against the fearless Secretary of the Treasury, and that a rebuke will be administered to them at the Cincinnati Convention.

THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The United States Centennial Commission held an executive session to-night, which last over four hours. They discussed the action of the Executive Committee on the subject of the selection of the Jury of Award on the American section, and finally approved the action of the Executive Committee in its selection of ninty-six jurors. The whole number is to be 125. Of the number already appointed New-York has fifteen, Pennsylvania fourteen. Massachusetts is third on the list. The Commission will appoint the remainder of the number.

THE CANADIAN INSURANCE LAW.

MONTREAL, April 27.—A full meeting of the representatives of insurance companies doing business in this city was held to-day. The act imposing a tax of three per cent. on fire and one per cent. on life premiums was discussed. It was decided to comply with the law under protest. A committee was appointed to negotiate with the Quebec Government as to a test case, with the understanding that if the companies are successful the Government will refund the amount paid under the act.

ACCIDENT TO AN EMIGRANT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 27.—Patrick Naughton, who arrived in New-York yesterday from Ireland, fell from an express train last night near Rhinebeck. This morning he was found sitting on the railroad track with his feet in the river. He was deranged and had severe scalp wounds. On his person was found a first-class ticket to Omaha, $117, and a silver watch. He was taken to Rhinebeck and cared for. He will probably recover. His wife is in Omaha.

AN ELMIRA FORGER IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Charles H. Barnes, who has been in custody here for about three weeks awaiting the arrival of officers from the State of New-York, was this morning delivered to John S. Swartwood, Under Sheriff of Schuyler County, N. Y., who presented a requisition from Gov. Tilden. He is wanted in Elmira on a charge of forgery, and will start overland to-morrow morning.

CHEAP GRAIN TRANSPORTATION.

KANSAS CITY, April 27.—Several hundred cars have been sent west by the New-York Central Railroad to transport corn to New-York. The lowest rates ever known have been given to shippers, namely, ten cents to St. Louis, seventeen to Chicago, and forty-two to New-York.

THE MAINE CONVENTION.

PORTLAND, April 27.—The Maine Republican Convention will be held in Bangor on June 22.

WASHINGTON.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

RESIGNATION OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE—THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD TO BE INVESTIGATED—THE LEGISLATIVE BILL FINISHED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—THE INSANE ASYLUM INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Gen. Boughton tendered his resignation this afternoon as Clerk of the Military Committee of the House, which was accepted, and the committee decided to abandon any further investigation of the charges against him. There was no public good to be served, because the offenses charged are barred from prosecution by the Statute of Limitations. It was agreed by the committee that further investigation would be useless, and Boughton does not ask it.

There is a large delegation of tobacco men from Florida, New-York, and Baltimore in the City, endeavoring to defeat the increase of the tax on leaf tobacco, proposed by the Morrison tariff bill. They also desire a repeal of the present law in relation to bonded warehouses.

A large number of sewing-machine men were before the Senate Committee on patents this morning, expecting to hear the argument of ex-Senator Carpenter, who has been engaged to make the legal argument in favor of the extension of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine monopoly. Mr. Carpenter being engaged with the impeachment trial, the hearing was postponed until Thursday next.

The House passed a resolution to-day authorizing a subcommittee of the Committee on Naval Affairs, consisting of Messrs. Willis, Lewis, Harris, Hays, and Whithorne, to proceed to New-York and investigate the administration of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The committee will leave here to-morrow night.

The Banking and Currency Committee agreed today to consider on Monday next a bill providing for the repeal of the Specie Resumption act.

The House, in Committee of the Whole to-day, finished the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. Pending a vote on the passage of the bill the House adjourned. A section was added to the bill providing for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. Points of order were raised on this section, and a separate vote will be demanded upon it in the House. A section was offered providing for the transfer of the Pension Bureau to the same department, but was defeated. Amendments providing for abolishing Pension Agents and that no moneys appropriated by the bill shall be used to pay spies and informers were also defeated.

The committee investigating the Insane Asylum is now taking testimony in defense of the management. The evidence to-day was directed to a contradiction of the evidence given by a Mrs. Taylor, from New-Jersey, who testified before the committee of the cruel treatment of her brother. The evidence in behalf of the management of the asylum shows that it is a place altogether excellent and agreeable for insane persons, and it would appear from the tone of some of the witnesses that it is a pleasure to be confined there. The testimony against the asylum was a tale of repeated horrors, and the concurrence and general agreement of the testimony was such that it cannot be conceived that the stories were altogether inventions. It may, perhaps, be claimed that the Government Asylum is no worse than many other similar institutions, public and private, but the impression produced by the testimony thus far is that an effort should be made to fill the positions with new men, and to subject the whole establishment to a rigid inspection by humane and benevolent men, who will not permit the cruel treatment of patients, whether by denying them good food, comfortable beds, sufficient clothing, opportunities of cleanliness, or by pounding, kicking, beating, and striking. Dr. Nichols' side of the story should be heard before passing judgment, but if one of the stories of ill-treatment is true, and he is responsible for its occurrence, he should be dismissed.

Mr. Clapp, the Public Printer, has refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Committee on Printing to investigate him and his office. He applied for permission to appear with counsel, and the committee granted the request. Mr. Clapp subsequently informed the committee that, by the advice of his counsel, he refused to recognize the right of the House Committee to conduct the investigation, as he is an officer of the Senate, and he will give himself no more trouble in the matter, except to furnish them any information within his possession for which the committee may call.

Several letters have recently passed between Mr. Caulfield, Chairman of the Committee of Expenditures in the Department of Justice, and Secretary Bristow regarding certain documents desired by the committee. At first Mr. Bristow declined to deliver the papers, on the ground that it was in contravention of an Executive order, but offered facilities for the examination of the documents in the Treasury Building. This did not suit Mr. Caulfield's purpose. Mr. Bristow then referred the matter to the President, who has taken it into consideration.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Post Office Appropriation bill, reported today, contains appropriations for the following among other purposes: Mail depredations and special agents, $110,000; for post route maps, $20,000; for advertising, $25,000, and provides that the Postmaster General shall cause an advertisement of the mail letting of each State and Territory to be posted up in each Post Office therein, to be posted conspicuously for at least sixty days before the time of such letting, but no other advertisement of such lettings shall be required; compensation to Postmasters, $6,500,000, and to clerks, $3,290,000; for payments to letter carriers, $1,650,000, provided that hereafter the free delivery system shall not be established in cities of less than 40,000 inhabitants, and may be continued only in cities of not less than 40,000 inhabitants where now established by law; for inland transportation, $14,500,000; for transportation of foreign mails, $230,000; for balances due foreign countries, $50,000. If the revenue of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made by this bill, then the sum of $2,680,906 is hereby appropriated. For steam-ship service between San Francisco, China, and Japan, $250,000. The amount recommended to be appropriated by this bill is as follows: For general service of the Post Office Department, the sum of $31,089,109; for steam-ship service, $250,000; for official postage stamps for the use of the Post Office Department, $850,000; total, $32,189,109. The above demand is to be provided for as follows: By the revenues of the departments, estimated at $29,258,203; by appropriations for deficiency out of the Treasury, $2,680,906; by direct appropriations out of the Treasury, $250,000. The total amount recommended by this bill is less than the estimates, therefore, by the sum of $5,750,696 99.

The amendments which Senator Morrill, of Vermont, submitted to-day, and gave notice he should offer to the pending bill in regard to silver coin, are as follows: To make the weight of the new silver dollar 450 grains instead of 412 8-10 grains, troy; to make its legal-tender limit five dollars in any one payment instead of $20; to make the new silver dollars exchangeable by the Secretary of the Treasury for United States notes "of the denominations less than five dollars, commencing with the lowest," instead of allowing all United States notes to be thus retired; to insert a new section providing that, after 50,000,000 of new silver dollars shall have been issued, they shall thenceforth be issued only in exchange for gold coins at par; finally, in place of Mr. Bogy's amendment to fix the legal relative value of gold and silver at 15½ to 1, Mr. Morrill proposes to make it 17½ to 1.

The bill introduced by Senator Sargent to-day to encourage and promote telegraphic communications between the United States and Asia, authorizes the "American and East India Telegraph Company," of New-York, to lay, land, and operate cables on the Pacific coast within the jurisdiction of the United States for a period of twenty years, provided the company shall begin active operations within two years, and shall have at least one cable in operation from this continent to the Asiatic coast within four years from the enactment of this bill. The Government is to have priority in the use of these cables. The right to alter, amend, or repeal the act is reserved to Congress, and the rest of the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to detail one or more steam vessels to assist in surveys and soundings, the laying of the cables, and the transportation of materials, and generally to afford assistance calculated to promote the success of the enterprise.

The Committee on Ways and Means had before them the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to allow Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch to receive, free from duty, a wedding present from the Khédive of Egypt. While no opposition was expressed to the bill, the committee will report one of their own, taking the ground that as it relates to revenue such a measure can originate only in the House.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: S. W. Marston, of Missouri, Agent for the Consolidated Agencies of Indian Territory, (the nomination of W. P. Ross having been withdrawn;) Stephen Moffat, Collector of Customs for the District of Champlain, New-York; William Wells, Collector of Customs for the District of Vermont; John W. Groesbeck, Postmaster at Harvard, Ill.

Many members of Congress are talking about accepting the invitation to attend the opening of the Centennial Exhibition, and may take a recess of one or two days for that purpose.

The receipts from the internal revenue to-day were $374,717 84, and from the Customs $433,147 20.

The following is a statement of the balances in the United States Treasury to-day at the hour of closing: Currency, $4,818,158; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $33,365,000; coin, including coin certificates to the amount of $28,811,900, $77,956,637; outstanding legal tenders, $370,775,248.

The demand upon the Treasurer of the United States for silver coin is daily increasing, evincing very thoroughly a widespread anxiety among the people throughout the country for this class of currency. Thus far the Treasury has disbursed in exchange for fractional notes about $1,000,000, and if there was a law permitting the redemption of legal tenders and certificates of deposits in National Banks and other Government depositories the disbursements from the Treasury alone would have been at least five million dollars. Telegrams are received by the Treasurer every day asking if he will allow silver to be paid out for legal tenders, very many persons, including bank officers in various parts of the country, not seeming to understand that the law is mandatory in this respect, and that silver can only be paid out in exchange for fractional currency.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS ON MARCH 10.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The following is an abstract of the reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in the United States at the close of business on Friday, March 10, 1876:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$945,868,248 52
Overdrafts	4,381,922 65
United States bonds to secure circulation	354,497,750 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	14,246,500 00
United States bonds on hand	25,910,650 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	30,425,430 43
Due from approved reserve agents	99,066,007 01
Due from other national banks	42,333,421 75
Due from State banks	11,180,008 62
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	41,935,600 24
Current expenses and taxes paid	8,295,055 56
Premiums paid	10,841,294 70
Checks and other cash items	9,517,473 27
Exchanges for clearing-houses	58,863,182 43
Bills of other national banks	18,535,236 00
Fractional currency	3,215,197 75
Specie	29,077,345 85
Legal-tender notes	76,763 446 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	30,785,000 00
Five per cent. redemption fund	15,623,008 62
Due from United States Treasurer	2,874,554 17
Total	$1,834,236,333 57

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$504,768,666 00
Surplus fund	133,089,012 78
Other undivided profit	51,179,096 81
National bank notes outstanding	307,431,155 00
State bank notes outstanding	701,075 00
Dividends unpaid	1,405,879 06
Individual deposits	620,649,728 09
United States deposits	6,606,394 90
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	4,313,915 45
Due to other national banks	139,407,880 06
Due to State banks and bankers	54,002,131 54
Notes and bills rediscounted	4,631,882 57
Bills payable	6,049,566 31
Total	$1,834,236,333 57

Number of banks, 2,090.

The above statement is exclusive of the First National Bank of Boscobel, Wis., from which a report has not yet been received.

The amount of circulation outstanding on March 10, 1876, as shown by the books of this office, was $341,932,076, which amount includes the notes in circulation of banks which have failed, are in liquidation, or have deposited legal-tender notes under the act of June 20, 1874.

AN EX-FORGER'S STORY.

A RELEASED CONVICT PROPOSES TO BRING SUIT AGAINST WESTERN OFFICIALS FOR MONEY COMMITTED TO THEIR CARE—HOW CHIEFS OF POLICE AIDED HIM IN ELUDING THE OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 27.—A matter has just come to light here that promises to create a profound sensation in certain circles in the West. It appears that about ten years ago Edwin S. Piper was noted as one of the most successful forgers in this country, his career being still familiar to those versed in criminal affairs. Piper was sent to the Vermont State Prison for forgery of paper on banks of that State, and has recently come out of that institution. He is now here and will institute suit against several persons, including the Chief of Police of Milwaukee and an ex-Chief of Police of that city, and also an individual here who held the same position in Chicago at the time of his capture. He charges that he placed large sums of money in the hands of some of these persons and that they appropriated it to their own use. He also alleges that at the height of his career as a forger, and when he was being sought after by the officials of Vermont, the then Chiefs of Police here and in Milwaukee used all their power to shield him from justice, at times secreting him for days in their houses, in consideration of which service Piper paid them handsomely. Now that he is once more free, he proposes to get even with those who had his money in trust and who now refuse to turn it over to him, and will, in a day or two, publish all the facts in detail. These particulars come from Detective Pinkerton, who has ample opportunity to judge of their accuracy.

A COFFEE-LADEN SCHOONER AGROUND.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Signal Service Observer at Cape Hatteras reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: "On the 25th inst. the schooner Emma M. Fox, R. P. Van Sant, master, encountered a gale of wind when 116 miles east of Hatteras Light, and sprung a leak, which gained so fast that she had to be put into Hatteras Inlet, where she is now ashore, though not in a dangerous position. She has a cargo of coffee and molasses consigned to Huntington & Co., Norwich, Conn. She cleared from some port in the West Indies. The Captain has not requested assistance, but expects to be able to get her off himself. No one was lost. The vessel went ashore at 9 A. M. to-day.

INDIANS ON THE VERGE OF STARVATION.

CHICAGO, April 27.—A dispatch just received by Gen. Sheridan from Gen. Crook says the Indians at Red Cloud are on the verge of starvation, owing to neglect in forwarding supplies; that unless immediate steps are taken to supply them they will all leave the reservation, and that fears are entertained, considering their present temper, that they will make a raid on the whites.

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY

ITS WORK AT UTICA ENDED.

MR. KELLY AND MR. MORRISSEY ADDRESS THE CONVENTION—ANTI-TAMMANY RETIRES IN A BODY—THE CONVENTION THINKS THAT MR. TILDEN'S NOMINATION WOULD CARRY THIS STATE—THE DELEGATES TO ST. LOUIS.

The Democrats of this State completed their preparations at Utica, for the St. Louis Convention, yesterday. The first business of the day was the report upon the various contesting delegations, which was in accordance with the announcement in yesterday's TIMES. Before the report was adopted a minority of the committee, Messrs. Bedell, Richards, and Fuller, presented a report urging that the contesting delegates from New-York City be admitted to seats with equal rights to those of the Tammany Hall delegates. Mr. Kelly opposed this strenuously, and Mr. Morrissey, while not asking representation for Anti-Tammany, showed the convention in a pertinent speech that the majority report was shutting out 40,000 genuine Democrats who were not at all disposed to submit to Tammany dictation. Mr. Shafer followed in the same vein. The majority report was then adopted, and the Anti-Tammany delegates left the hall in a body. The proper committees were then appointed by Judicial districts. At the opening of the afternoon session Senator Kernan and ex-Gov. Seymour addressed the convention, and the real work of the body speedily followed. The resolutions adopted instructed the delegates to St. Louis to "enter that convention as a unit," and suggested that Mr. Tilden's nomination to the Presidency "would insure the vote of New-York." Senator Kernan, Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, Henry C. Murphy, and Abram S. Hewitt were appointed delegates at large. August Belmont and Oswald Ottendorfer were named from the Seventh District of this City, but Mr. Ottendorfer has announced that he will not, under any circumstances, go to St. Louis.

TILDEN FOR PRESIDENT.

AND JOHN MORRISSEY AND HIS FOLLOWERS TURNED OUT OF A DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—THAT IS WHAT WAS DONE AT UTICA YESTERDAY—A GENERAL WASHING OF DEMOCRATIC DIRTY LINEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

UTICA, April 27.—Disgusted and wearied by long delays and fretful bickerings, the Democrats of New-York gathered in the Opera-house this morning at the appointed hour. The first event of the day was a proof that Judge Beach, of Queens, had underrated the "staying" qualities of the Democracy when he said last night that if there was an adjournment until this morning there would be no convention left, for there was the convention as full as the day before, and it is only fair to say that it was the "original Jacobs." The Chairman was more prompt than on the many previous occasions, and called the body to order only fifteen minutes behind time. Therefore, at 9:15 A. M. the session was begun by Jacobs announcing that the first business in order was the report of the Committee on Contested Seats. The vote was taken, when the report was read on each county separately and was adopted without dispute, until Onondaga was reached. When the selected delegates from the contested district in that county were named, Patrick Corbett rose and emphatically moved to substitute the other set. Thereupon he proceeded to make a speech, in the course of which he told sad tales out of school. From his version of the matter it appeared that there were only 1,200 votes all told, Republican and Democratic, in the Assembly District, yet there had been 2,200 votes polled at the Democratic primary, and of this number 1,400 were polled in the interest of the Tilden delegates, who had been admitted by the report of the committee. Corbett took so long a time to tell this, and other things which he claimed to be facts, that when he concluded the convention adopted the five minute rule for speeches without ceremony. Judge Morris briefly replied to Corbett by saying that the evidence before the committee proved that the pretended convention which elected the rejected delegates was in fact a mob. The report of the committee was adopted almost unanimously, and this little breeze was over.

Next came the great struggle, and really the only notable feature of the day, in the consideration of the New-York case. The report of a majority of the committee was, of course, in favor of Tammany, and Jacobs was in great haste to put the motion on its adoption. But Mr. Bedell, of Oneida, was too quick for him, and in behalf of himself and two other members of the Committee on Contested Seats presented a minority report, which gave the Morrissey delegates equal rights in the convention with Tammany Hall. Mr. Bedell made a few remarks to the effect that the Democracy of New-York could not afford to disfranchise 35,000 of their number. That brought John Kelly to his feet, and he proceeded to extol Tammany in his usual style. It was all that was pure, all that was great, and it was his work. He had raised it "out of the gutter," and all that Tammany Hall wanted now was for the gentlemen who were contesting their seats to come into Tammany Hall. He did not add that they should come in and be docile, but it was plain that he meant it. While speaking he stood in the middle aisle, and Morrissey was seated but a few feet away. At times during his harangue Kelly was vehement, and once or twice to the great astonishment of everybody, he almost rose, in his manner, to the verge of eloquence. But the most notable item in his speech was his frank admission that there never had been, and never would be, a fair primary meeting in Tammany Hall. He maligned himself by adding that the thing was impossible. When he had concluded the speech, which is printed in full elsewhere, John Morrissey rose to reply. He was recognized by Jacobs in preference to several others who were shouting "Mr. Chairman" in much stronger tones. Being recognized, Morrissey stepped from his place into the aisle, and stood almost by the very chair where Kelly was seated. Standing there he proceeded to beard Tammany in its den in a fashion never witnessed before. The scene was dramatic in the extreme. There stood Morrissey with flashing eyes, intense earnestness, hatred and scorn of Kelly in every word and gesture, laying bare the iniquities of Tammany. His speech as a whole was a refreshing washing of dirty Democratic linen. According to Morrissey, all the credentials sent to Democratic State Conventions from the City are frauds. Kelly, he said, had pretended to hold primaries in brown-stone fronts, and he intimated that the average Democrat could not be found in such places. He denounced Tammany in the strongest terms as a fraud, and was very pointed in his remarks against Mr. Kelly personally. It was altogether the best speech Morrissey ever made, and it is not likely he will ever make another so good. When Morrissey ended, the agile Shafer was on his feet shouting "Mr. Chairman" with such vehemence that Jacobs was forced to accord him the floor. Shafer was equally bitter with Morrissey on Kelly, and indeed so much so that the latter was forced to reply. He began by disclaiming that he was the "Boss" of Tammany, and ended by declaring that he was. He charged Morrissey with insubordination in getting up the labor meeting at Cooper Institute, and Morrissey in his seat remarked that he would do it again. In his second speech Kelly did not attempt to wave the olive branch as he did in his first, and when he had finished it was plain that the breach between the two factions was wider than it had ever been before. Scott, of Kings, next put in a word in behalf of Morrissey, but was interrupted by calls for the previous question, which Jacobs declared ordered when it was not. Then the question was called on the minority report of Bedell, and it did not seem from the sound to have a score of votes in its favor. Quick as a flash Jacobs put the motion on the adoption of the majority report, which seated Tammany and ousted Morrissey. There was such a tremendous roar of yeas that the nays seemed feeble in comparison, and Jacobs declared the motion adopted. Then the Morrissey delegates rose in a body and proceeded to make their way out of the hall. As they were doing so, with the smiling countenances of men who had got what they expected and desired, and just as Morrissey himself, who was leading, got to the door, Augustus Schell moved that all contestants be allowed the privileges of the hall. Jacobs declared it carried almost without putting it. The Morrissey men smiled more broadly than ever, and took themselves speedily out of the hall.

There was but one more scene of interest during the day, and that was after the motion of Magone to appoint two delegates from each Judicial district to name the delegates to St. Louis. This was well understood to be the Tilden programme, and on it came a revelation of the strength of Tilden in the convention. De Witt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, who is not enamored of Tilden, moved an amendment to make the committee one from each Congressional district, and made a strong speech in its support, in the course of which he said that if the Democrats did not get at least thus near the people, they had no chance to win in the coming struggle. Magone and Smith Weed replied in the Tilden interest, claiming that the proposed committee was in accordance with party usage, and then the vote was taken by yeas and nays on the demand of the friends of the Littlejohn amendment. The result was announced by Mr. Perrin as 163 yeas and 201 nays, but there is reason to fear that he repeated the trick of last night, when on the motion to adjourn he could only see seventy-two gentlemen standing, when over a hundred were on their feet. Four gentlemen kept tally of the vote on the Littlejohn amendment, on the floor, and they all agreed that the vote stood 181 yeas to 194 nays, which left nine not voting. Had these nine voted in the negative Tilden would have had 203 votes out of 384, or a majority of 22. The announcement of the Secretary made the Tilden majority 38, but it was evident from the other tallies kept that, to say the best of him, he had made a mistake. The original resolution was then adopted without a division, and the Tilden men seemed to be relieved from a load of trouble.

There was another episode of some interest. When Jacobs announced the various committees he named Catheon, of Oswego, for a place on the Committee on Permanent Organization. Dewitt C. Littlejohn made a mild protest, and remarked that the gentleman named, having been ruled out of the convention as a contestant, was hardly eligible. Jacobs was greatly confused, but managed to stammer out that it was possible for the Chair to make mistakes. Littlejohn instantly retorted, "Mr. Chairman, when committees are appointed before a convention meets, errors are very likely to occur." With this thrust at Magone, the fun of the day was all over, with the single exception that Miller, of Orleans, wanted Waterman, of Albany, substituted on one of the committees for O'Leary, of the same county, and the lie direct was pleasantly exchanged between Waterman himself and a brother delegate from his own county. The secret was that Waterman wanted to be on the Committee on Delegates in order to urge John T. Hoffman for a place, and as Tilden had determined that Hoffman should not go to St. Louis, the Albany delegation had ruled Waterman out.

After this breeze the convention had plain sailing. A short recess was taken, the committees promptly reported, and the Democracy again was delighted to honor John C. Jacobs by making him permanent President. Then Senator Kernan and Gov. Seymour were introduced in succession to the scanty audience, and made their speeches, the latter being extremely forcible and received with great applause. Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer then read the platform, and by this time everybody was so tired that it was adopted off-hand, without any one saying a word for or against it. The appointment of the delegates to St. Louis, with the exception of adopting the platform, was the only thing the convention did with expedition. It took exactly ten minutes to do that, which was the only thing the convention had to do, and then the delegates rushed in eager haste for the trains which were about to leave.

Thus ended the Democratic Convention which was called by Tilden to make him President, and which succeeded in killing, not only himself, but his party in the State. From first to last it was dominated by Tilden. By him thousands of Democrats in the City of New-York were disfranchised, and their representatives went from Utica, not exactly, perhaps, in a revengeful mood, but in something very like it. Left to itself, the convention would not have indorsed Tilden as a Presidential candidate, would not have repudiated the Morrissey delegates, would not have submitted to the dictation of John Kelly, but would have so acted that the Democratic Party would not be in the hopeless condition it is in to-day. One angry delegate said: "To follow Tilden is to go to ruin." The events of the last three days show that his words, spoken in anger, were those of sober sense.

AFTER THE CONVENTION.

THE FEELING AMONG THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS IN ALBANY—COLD COMFORT FOR TILDEN—WHAT MORRISSEY AND THE ANTI-TAMMANY PARTY PROPOSE TO DO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 27.—No sooner had the Utica Convention decided that the Anti-Tammany delegation should not be recognized than they took the train for Albany, and arrived in a body before supper time. The Tammany men and other delegates living east of Utica came on later, and to-night the Delavan is crowded with a very mixed assemblage of politicians. When one inquires among this mass for men enthusiastic for Tilden, men h[illegible] desire to see him nominated for the Presidency, they are not to be found. He may have crowds of ardent followers, possibly has, but they have not come this way. There is much said about Seymour, but of Tilden nothing, except what could not by the utmost stretch of ingenuity be called favorable. It is positively astonishing, from a convention which was supposed to be solid for Tilden, one cannot find a man who will say anything more for that gentleman than that if the St. Louis Convention wants him, the Democracy of New-York will support him. This may be enthusiasm but it is rather an odd variety of the article. If one asks, why there is no enthusiasm; the reply apologetically given is that Mr. Tilden is not a man who creates enthusiasm. The general verdict here is that Mr. Tilden did not have the convention, but Mr. Seymour did, and that the chances of the former for the support of the State delegation at St. Louis are almost nothing. Every one seems to have an idea that even the delegates who are ostensibly Tilden men dislike the man in their hearts, will desert him in the convention and come out heart and soul for Seymour.

As regards the rejection of the Anti-Tammany delegation, it may be said that men never took a defeat more cheerfully. They came back in the greatest good humor, smilingly assuring everybody that they would give their answer to John Kelly and Tammany Hall next Fall. John Morrissey had nothing to say, more than he had already said on the floor of the convention. He was not particularly desirous to come in, but he would show what they could do next election if refused justice at the hands of the party. He was rather glad than otherwise that the delegates had not been admitted; for, said he, "I have not got half through fighting these fellows yet." Though somewhat cautious in his observations on the Governor, Morrissey was evidently not in an amiable mood toward him, and dropped a casual remark as to what the Seymour men in the State delegation would do for the Governor at St. Louis, in a way which indicated that it would give him much pleasure to see that surgical operation performed. Senator Bixby said the Anti-Tammany Party would form an alliance with the Republicans, and beat the State ticket. They had beaten the local ticket without effect, and now they would try whether a more severe dose would not do the business. Mr. Bixby said the Governor's advocacy of their cause spoiled whatever chance the Anti-Tammany Party had to be admitted to the convention, for the rural delegates were utterly antagonistic to him. On this point opinions here are somewhat divided. It was given out last Monday night by Tilden men, who this evening, it should be said, are not nearly so ardent, that the rural delegates were determined to have the Democratic Party in the city reorganized, and both parties given a pro rata representation. Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer and some other magnates were talking this in a vague sort of way, and from the Executive Chamber it went all over Albany that this was the thing that was to be done. Evidently there was something went wrong somewhere, and Tammany, not the Governor, proved the stronger.

THE CONVENTION'S PROCEEDINGS.

UTICA, April 27.—The convention met at 9:25 A. M. Judge Morris, from the Committee on Contested Seats, submitted a report with conclusions as already published. The question was taken on agreeing to the report of the committee on each case as read. That giving seats to the delegation headed by Benjamin Ray, from Columbia County, was agreed to with applause. The report on the Onondaga case, giving the seats to the delegation headed by N. F. Graves, was read.

Mr. Corbett, of Onondaga, moved to amend the report, and give the seats to the delegation headed by Mr. Barker, and proceeded to state the facts and circumstances in the case as set forth before the committee. He denounced in bitter terms the manipulations of party managers by party machinery, and while proceeding in that strain the Chair said he was compelled to call him to order, and warn him to confine himself strictly to the question before the convention.

Mr. Corbett proceeded, saying the Democratic Party could not afford to use such machinery as he had referred to unfairly.

At the conclusion of his remarks, on motion of Judge Tappan, of Westchester, the convention adopted a rule confining members to five minutes each in speaking.

Judge Morris then took the floor in reply to Mr. Corbett, and said it was shown to the committee that the convention, so called, electing the contesting delegation, was nothing more than a mob. The Committee hesitated not a moment in deciding that the delegates headed by Graves were the regularly-elected delegates.

The question was taken on Mr. Corbett's amendment, and it was rejected.

The report was then agreed to.

The report in favor of the delegation headed by R. R. Dodge, from Oswego, was adopted. Also, that from Westchester County, headed by Judge Tappan, was agreed to.

The report on the New-York cases, in favor of the Tammany delegation, was read. H. S. Bedell, of Oneida, presented a minority report. The report was read. It was as follows:

To the Democratic Republican State Convention:

The undersigned, members of the Committee on Contested Seats, dissent from the conclusion of the majority of said committee in respect to the contested seats from several Assembly districts of the County of New-York. The intelligent determination of the contests in the County of New-York is a matter upon which, in our judgment, the integrity and success of the Democratic Party in this State in a large degree depend; and at this time, when the Conservative Party of the country is preparing for a great struggle against the power and corruption of the National Administration, the unity and harmonious co-operation of all Democrats in the Empire State are essential to the maintenance of courage, confidence, and activity in the ranks of the party throughout the length and breadth of the land. The contesting delegates from the County of New-York have been regularly chosen in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Democracy of the State. They represent a constituency the members and strength of which were tested at the last election, when the candidates placed in nomination by what is claimed to be the regular organization of the Democracy were defeated by a majority of 26,000 votes. The result of that election showed that this constituency numbered in itself about forty thousand votes, and that the Tammany Hall organization polled about fifty thousand. It is not at all probable that the successful party has lessened in numbers or influence after the achievement of its great victory in November last. The constituency represented by the contestants have been heretofore repeatedly excluded from the State Conventions, but notwithstanding their exclusion they have remained steadfast in support of Democratic principles to a degree which is highly creditable to their good faith and political fidelity. It cannot, however, be reasonably expected that a mass of 40,000 or 50,000 Democrats should continue to bear fealty to a party organization which denies to them any representation in its councils, and we therefore conceive it to be the duty of the Democracy of the State, not only upon general principles of right and justice, but also as a matter of sound and controlling policy, to accord to their delegates equal rights in this convention with the delegates selected by Tammany Hall. In this view we would respectfully recommend to the convention the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the contesting delegates from the several Assembly districts in the County of New-York be admitted to seats in the convention, with the same rights as the delegates whose seats they contest, and that each class of delegates be entitled to name one delegate to the National Convention for the respective Congressional districts within said County.

HARVEY S. BEDELL,
JAMES W. RICHARDS,
ISAIAH FULLER.

The Chair stated the question to be on substituting this report for the report of the committee.

Mr. Bedell took the floor, and sustained the proposition of the minority.

JOHN KELLY'S SPEECH.

Mr. John Kelly, of New-York, rose to respond amid a storm of applause. He said: I do not, Mr. Chairman, desire to take up the time of this convention; but the gentleman has made some remarks in relation to the City of New-York which I think some one of the regular delegates sitting in the convention should reply to. He says that some action should be taken by this convention to regulate the affairs of the City of New-York. The convention of 1871 passed a resolution directing how the election in the City and County of New-York should be held. We have followed the direction of the convention. We have elected our delegates to this convention by Assembly districts. There were opportunities for these gentlemen contesting our seats upon the floor to go to those election districts and contest the election there. They refused to do it. The gentleman says these gentlemen have been kept out of the regular organization in New-York. I say there is no person desirous of becoming a member of the regular organization that is prevented from doing so. [Applause.] But for the last three years, ever since that organization was reorganized under its present régime, these gentlemen have seen fit to come to the convention, with the exception of 1874, to contest our seats, and when the convention rejected them they went back to the City of New-York and made a combination with the Republican Party to defeat the regular candidates named by the Democratic Party. [Applause.] Now he says perhaps they will do the same thing again. I hope not. I hope that the better sense of their judgment will control their action in the future. Mr. Chairman, I am exceedingly anxious that these men should come into Tammany Hall, but is it the way to bring them into Tammany Hall by their forming a separate organization and then making a combination with the Republican Party, and then asking us to come in under some certain conditions? Perhaps those conditions would have some relation to the candidates who might be nominated by the party. Now, I am against any such thing as that. I want everything conducted fairly and honorably. I know that there is every disposition on the part of the men with whom I am associated to be fair and liberal to those gentlemen. [Applause.] They tell you we desire to keep them out of Tammany Hall. Why, in 1872, after the adjournment of your State Convention, we held out the olive branch to these people, and asked them to come to Tammany Hall, but unfortunately as disgracefully to themselves they made then a combination with the Republican Party to defeat the regular organization in the City and County of New-York. We again in 1873 offered to them the olive branch once more, and they positively refused to have anything to do with it. Now, will the gentleman tell me there is any disposition upon the part of any member of Tammany Hall to exclude any gentleman who is desirous to come into that organization, provided he will risk his chances at the primary elections with other gentlemen? Perhaps they will say there is no fair play about these primary elections. Well, all I can say is that in the great City of New-York they are held always in the usual way. But it is an utter impossibility to hold primary elections in that City that would be equitable and fair. I have often tried to do it, and, let me say to the convention that in 1872 an effort was made to make a registry in that County which would enable all the voters to vote at the primary elections if they saw fit to do so; but when they got to the polls designated for these elections, and when they went in to register their names, they received tickets, and when they came out, disgracefully to themselves, sold the tickets to the parties who were willing to buy them. Now, this is the condition of things in New-York. I am confident, Mr. Chairman, that we have done everything to retrieve the misfortunes and errors of gentlemen who formerly controlled that organization. Mr. Chairman, in 1872, what was the condition of things in Tammany Hall? Why, the gentlemen who controlled that organisation had disgraced the party. Everywhere they brought upon you not only defeat, but disgraced themselves in this State. Well, myself and other gentlemen went into that organization to reform the condition of things as they existed then. And what do you find now? I think that you will admit the fact that there is a better condition of things in the City and County of New-York than there was then. In 1875 we nominated one of the best judiciary tickets that ever was presented to the people, and I never heard one word of dissatisfaction expressed even by our opponents who made this combination with the Republican Party. Yet, disgracefully to themselves, they elected a gentleman—the Prosecuting Attorney for the City and County of New-York—who, so far as he could do it in his official capacity, prevented a fair exercise of opinion in that County at the ballot-box. We made all the effort we could to correct those abuses and to punish the individuals who had committed them, but, with the exception of two or three, the cases presented by us have not been tried at all, although there were nearly three hundred indictments found, and these gentlemen, with these facts before them, went to the polls and elected that man as the representative of the party in the County. Now, will the gentleman tell me that, with this state of facts, it is not necessary that you should, here in this convention, sustain the regular party organization? If you were to adopt the minority report you can see that you would place the two parties in the City of New-York, both claiming to be regular, and coming here in the usual way, claiming their seats—you would demoralize the state of things there to such an extent that, I will now say to the convention, you would lose thousands of votes by it. And let me say in conclusion that, if our opponents will look upon this matter as they ought to, and come into the regular organization and support the candidates that may be nominated by that organization, there is no disposition whatever to keep them out. There was a fair chance for them to come in last Fall, and they refused to do it. Out of 880 men composing that committee there were at least 250 men who belonged to their organization who came into the regular organization. We will be only too glad if they will do the same thing. I am afraid that there are other motives which actuate these men. I am afraid that their opposition arises from the fact of these nominations that are made in that large City. I hope it is not so. I do not wish to say anything personal to them, to say anything in this convention that will make any member feel for a moment that we would act toward these people illiberally. In conclusion, I hope they will return to the organization. I hope they will return to the party to which they claim and owe allegiance; that we may all go hand in hand with the Democratic flag above our head, [applause,] and victory may perch upon our banner from one end of this Union to the other. [Applause.]

MR. MORRISSEY REPLIES.

MR CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I did not intend, when I came into this Convention, to have anything to say on this subject; in fact, I did not think I had any right, as both are contesting, but the gentleman has made here some remarks which you, as members of this convention, should understand. He says, in the first place, these people left Tammany Hall; that they invited them to join that organization. I say, for one, that is not so. No later than a year ago this gentleman, with his associates, got together and turned the representatives of six or seven Assembly districts out of the organization, who were elected by the people in their respective districts. They did it by people who did not live in the districts they did it by a committee of two, who were willing to do what the leaders of Tammany Hall asked of them, and that is the cause of this opposition here to-day. Why, Mr. Chairman, I came here last year from my Assembly district, sent here by an Assembly Committee elected for 1875; I went before the committee as regularly as any gentleman in the convention. The result was that they decided against me. Now, the fact is that Tammany Hall is controlled by the individual who just sat down here, and by no one else. [Applause.] It is all very well for him to come here to this convention with his plausible story and tell you they want all Democrats. They do as he says; but if they do not do as he says, they turn them out in the street. Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to stand that dictation from him or anybody else. [Applause.] He speaks about a combination with Republicans. I deny it, Sir. We nominated, after we went home last year, without any recognition from the State Convention or Tammany Hall. We made a fusion ticket. There were eight candidates on that ticket; seven of them were Democrats, and each of them won by 25,000. Now, I ask this gentleman, who has just sat down, if it seven out of eight were not Democrats? I ask him to answer me that question.

MR. KELLY—I will answer the gentleman with the permission of the Chair. I know nothing about their political affinities with the exception of two. Two of them were Republicans, and others I do not think had any political record in New-York, so far as I know.

MR. MORRISSEY—Now, Mr. Chairman, he admits that six of them were Democrats according to his own statement. [Applause.] I do not want to come into this convention. I do not want to go to St. Louis. I am not fighting for that. I am fighting for what is right between man and man, and nothing else. [Applause.] I tell you, gentlemen, they have no organization. They have come here and they have handed you a lot of papers. The whole of the delegates on both sides are a fraud. [Laughter.] Now, Mr. Chairman, I can show you credentials which were given by Tammany Hall where the primary election was purported to be held at a brown-stone-front house in the City of New-York. The idea of primary elections being held in gentlemen's houses! These are the credentials we have from Tammany Hall. When I say that, I ask them to deny it, and they cannot do it, I am going to tell you as near as I can the facts. I am not tacking to get into this convention; I do not want to get here. All the other gentleman wants is to get here first, and then go to St. Louis to beat somebody. I don't want it. Now, thirty or thirty-five thousand people in the City of New York wish to be Democrats if you will permit them to be. It lies with this convention whether they will be or not; they want to be. Let us see the result. Last Fall we came here as winners; they won nothing. Now, Mr. Chairman, I will show you the result of the fight last Fall as near as I can. You have eleven Republican Assemblymen from the City of New-York to day, therefore, we have lost the Assembly by the action of the City of New-York; Tammany Hall had four Senators last year, and they have one now. You have lost the Judiciary for fourteen years; you have lost seven Civil Justices out of nine for six years. That is the result of it. Now I tell you that this is all arbitrary, and he says he wants all of you to join. He don't mean it. He would not let the men get on the steps of Tammany Hall to-day who are here opposing him. Their organization is a building, nothing more. They own it. It makes no difference how many people are behind you if you don't get a ticket. Now, gentlemen, I don't want to belong to it, because it is a fraud in its inception. If this convention would act wisely about it, it would pass a resolution that no political organization meeting in Tammany Hall should ever be recognized in a State convention. [Applause.] In conversation, gentlemen will tell you this is right, but they have not the courage to do it. Make the organization in the City of New-York the same as it is in the country. That each Assembly District is responsible for its own acts and under the control of no one or two men, and then you will have a reliable organization. We have come here asking for what we think is right, and no more. We hope the convention will do us that justice; we ask for it, and we are entitled to it. This is necessary for the union of the party in New-York. It lies with you, gentlemen, whether you will do it or not. If you do not do it we cannot help it, but I tell you here now, just so certain, in my judgment, as this majority report is adopted, just so certain you will see more disruption in the City of New-York than has been there before.

WHAT MR. SHAFER THINKS.

MR. SHAFER, OF NEW-YORK—The admission of Mr. Kelly, that it is impossible in New-York to have a fair and just primary, is, in my judgment, an admission which addresses itself with great force to every intelligent member of this convention. He says, holding as he does the machinery of Tammany Hall in his hands, that even he cannot give to the Democrats of New-York a fair primary election. If that is so within the walls of Tammany Hall, I would like to inquire what chance a man has who is not recognized within the walls of that sacred political institution? He admitted last night, before the Committee on Contested Seats, that there were only 800 members in Tammany Hall; and yet the dissension showed there that there were polled in the City of New-Qork last Fall over ninety thousand Democratic votes. When he admits to you that an organization which has but 800 members cannot give a fair primary, I would like to know by what authority he claims to disfranchise 89,000 Democrats. He makes another admission that is startling. He states that he nominated a judiciary ticket against which the breath of suspicion was never raised. That is true; he nominated the best ticket that was ever seen in the City of New-York outside of ours—but what was the result? The people rose up *en masse* against it because John Kelly did it. Now, that same spirit which was manifested last Fall not only exists still, but in a tenfold greater degree, and let me inform you, gentlemen, if you adopt this majority report, it will be impossible to carry the Empire State this Fall. Not but what we will be loyal as we were last Fall. [Laughter.] Gentlemen laugh—you carried your State ticket by a majority of 17,000. Where would you have been if we had not been loyal? Where would have been your Attorney General and your other State officers? They would have gone into the shade. Mr. Kelly suggested that he would embrace us with pleasure. It would be a deathly embrace. We have all heard the story of the spider and the fly. Ah, it is an invitation to which we will not respond, because, in that organization, governed by its thirteen Sachems, none of which we have, we should be utterly powerless. All we ask here is, that 40,000 Democrats as against 50,000 shall have some voice in this convention. Tammany Hall asks that we be excluded. Is this Democratic? If it is it is a Democracy that leads ultimately to death to the party.

MR. KELLY HAS THE LAST WORD.

MR. KELLY—I hope the gentleman will permit me a few words in reply to Mr. Morrissey and Mr. Shafer in relation to myself. Now, these gentlemen have made it appear to the Convention that I dictate everything in Tammany Hall, and for some unexplained reason to myself and my friends, that story has been carried from one part of the State to the other. Now, sir, I disclaim doing anything of the kind. The gentleman has asserted that he was turned out of Tammany Hall, with five additional District Delegations. Well, sir, we have rules which govern our organization, the same, perhaps, that govern most of the organizations of this State. That gentleman, in a spirit of indignity, for some disappointment of his own, instigated a meeting that was held in Cooper Institute, of a large number of laborers who were dissatisfied with the action taken by the Municipal Government of New-York in reducing their wages. That gentleman was one of the party who contributed toward the meeting to denounce the Tammany Hall organization, of which he himself was a member. Now, let me ask the convention how is it possible for us to preserve the entirety of our organization if the members in it become rebellious and resort to the same action as this gentleman did? If you were to believe the stories told to you by Mr. Shafer you would conceive, no doubt, that I had some great motive in controlling this organization. Now, I have no motive; I have no personal desire of my own. I remain in that organization with these gentlemen by my side to build it up from the dirt it had been bedraggled in by them. [Applause.] I have spent four and one-half years of my time; I have given to the organization of that party that amount of labor, and I have spent thousands of dollars, and this is the first time, with the exception of last evening, that ever I made such an admission personal to myself. It is time, however, that the people of this State should understand my position. I am in Tammany Hall for the purpose of building it up, and giving to you gentlemen a coadjutor which will be reputable, and that you will feel proud of, and I have no other reason. Now, they make a great ado about the large number of votes they polled in the recent Fall election. Why, this same combination was beaten in 1873 by 27,000 votes by the Tammany Hall organization. In another combination, where two candidates ran for the Mayoralty, we elected our candidate by over nine thousand majority. But this very cause, this labor cause, which we hadn't had anything to do with, and which only had relation to those employed by the Municipal Government, but the effect of which permeated all the work-shops of New-York, and I am told by some of the gentlemen living in the western part of the State that it also affected them. They took charge of it. It was disastrous to us. It was no political reason, and I promise this convention, and I know perfectly well what I am talking about, that this very combination, if made again, will be beaten in New-York by the Tammany Hall organization by at least 25,000. [Applause.]

The previous question was then moved and ordered.

Mr. Kelly suggested that neither of the contesting delegations vote on the pending question, which was assented to.

The question was then put on the adoption of the minority report, and it was lost, only two or three voting in favor of it.

The majority report was then adopted, as follows:

The Committee on Contested Seats, to whom was referred the claims of all parties contesting seats in this convention, report as follows:

First—Columbia County, First District, in favor of the delegation headed by Benjamin Ray.

Second—Onondaga County, First District, in favor of the delegation headed by N. F. Graves.

Third—Oswego County, Second District, in favor of the delegation headed by R. R. Dodge.

Fourth—Westchester County, First District, in favor of the delegation headed by Abraham B. Tappan.

Fifth—New-York County, Districts One to Twenty-one, inclusive, in favor of the delegation headed by P. G. Duffy.

On behalf of the committee, S. D. Morris, Chairman, Mr. Schell moved that the contestants be admitted to the privilege of the floor. Carried.

The Anti-Tammany delegates here left the hall in a body.

Mr. Dorsheimer offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the temporary Chairman be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of two from each Judicial district to report resolutions for the consideration of the convention, and to which all resolutions relating to the platform shall be referred without debate.

Mr. Peckham, of Albany, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the temporary Chairman be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of two members from each Judicial district to report the permanent officers of this convention.

D. Magone, Jr., offered the following:

Resolved, That the Chairman be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of two from each Judicial district to whom shall be referred the names of the delegates to the National Democratic Convention from the several Congressional districts that may be reported by the delegates to this convention from each of said districts to said committee, and which names said committee shall report to this convention, and that said committee shall also report to this convention the names of four delegates and four alternates at large to the said National Democratic Convention.

Mr. Littlejohn said a very important duty is to devolve upon this committee, and after referring to precedents moved that the committee consist of one from each Congressional district instead of two from each Judicial district.

Mr. Flower, of Jefferson County, seconded Mr. Littlejohn's motion.

Judge Miller moved to add to Mr. Magone's resolution the following, which was accepted:

"But in all cases where the delegates from the several Congressional districts have by a majority vote agreed upon delegates to St. Louis, such delegates shall be reported by this convention."

Mr. Beach, of Queens, opposed Mr. Littlejohn's amendment saying, New-York and Kings, largely-populated districts, had not asked for it. The mover said the popular districts want a Congressional District Committee; but those he named had not asked it.

The previous question was then moved and ordered.

The question was then taken on Mr. Littlejohn's motion to amend by having the committee consist of one from each Congressional District.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and they stood, yeas 163, nays 201, so the amendment was lost. The original resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Ray, of Columbia, offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Delegates:

Resolved, That in all cases where a county in a Congressional District has six solid votes, if a delegate to the St. Louis Convention is to be chosen therefrom, such county having the solid votes shall have the naming of such delegates.

THE COMMITTEES.

The Chair announced the following on Permanent Organization from the Judicial Districts:

I.—P. G. Duffy, Timothy J. Caulfield.
II.—C. W. Pleasance, A. E. Wenzel.
III.—Rufus W. Peckham of Albany, Jacob Willetts of Columbia.
IV.—H. D. Graves of Clinton, F. D. Flanders of Franklin.
V.—W. A. Poucher, James J. Hanchett.
VI.—Oscar H. Maynard, Harris G. Rodgers.
VII.—Benjamin Ruggles, G. G. Benham.
VIII.—C. W. G. Noules, S. S. Pomeroy.

The Chair announced the following Committee on Resolutions:

I.—Fred Smith, John D. Townsend.
II.—E. J. Beach, M. Schneider.
III.—A. T. Jones, W. Dorsheimer.
IV.—T. C. Campbell, John Foley.
V.—T. Spriggs, O. S. Servis.
VI.—C. C. Howell, O. M. Allaben.
VII.—J. T. Miller, D. McNaughton.
VIII.—F. M. Thorn, M. H. Peck.

The Chair announced the following Committee on Delegates to St. Louis:

I.—John Kelly, Augustus Schell.
II.—Thomas Kinsella, Marvin Sackett.
III.—Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., Dennis V. O'Leary.
IV.—Daniel Magone, Jr., Smith M. Weed.
V.—W. F. Porter, John V. Norton.
VI.—W. W. Gordon, Ward Gregory.
VII.—J. M. Wiltzey, George H. Lapham.
VIII.—Burt Chaffee, Rodney R. Crowley.

The convention then took a recess until 12:30 P. M.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 1:20, when the Chair announced that the committees not being ready to report yet, he had great pleasure in stating that there were present two distinguished members of the Democratic Party, Horatio Seymour and Francis Kernan. [Great applause.] Continuing, the Chairman said he would introduce them to the convention, if it so desired. [Great applause.]

The Chair then introduced Mr. Kernan, when the members of the convention rose to their feet, waving their hats and cheering.

SPEECH OF MR. KERNAN.

Mr. Kernan then addressed the convention, frequently eliciting rounds of applause. He spoke as follows:

I am gratified to meet you, representatives of the Democracy of the State of New-York, on this occasion. It is one which rises in importance above the conventions that ordinarily assemble in our State. You have met to select delegates to act for you and the entire Democracy of the State in making those preliminary arrangements and in selecting candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States. You meet in the faith that, in the election which is to ensue this Fall, the party now in power will be overthrown, and the ancient Democracy, with its honest principles of administration, will come again into power, [applause,] and, my fellow-citizens, I assure you it is none too soon to rescue your country from the Administration which is now in power. [Applause.] It is no mere party question; it is no mere personal question; but it is a question, in my judgment, whether the people of this country will rescue their form of government from the destruction which is now impending over it. I tell you no news when I say to you—and I say it in sorrow—that there is wide-spread in all the branches almost of the administration of your affairs extravagant corruption and bold and fearless peculation. Your Government cannot stand, and it will not last, unless the people of this country shall restore its administration to honesty, economy, and purity throughout all its branches. [Applause.] And I am rejoiced to believe that the Democracy of this State, the people whom you represent, are ready and determined that they will do their share in reinaugurating a Democratic administration that will give us again purity and honesty and economy in public affairs. [Applause.] But, my fellow-citizens, I want to warn you that this is to be no trifling struggle. The men who are intrenched in power, the office-holders and the office-seekers who have been using your Government for the benefit of rings and individuals, entirely neglecting the welfare of the entire people, will not give up their hold on the administration until you have overthrown them by such an effort as has been rarely made in this country. All that patronage can do, all that the money that corrupt rings have stolen can do, all the money that is peculated from the Treasury under the pretense of preventing crime, and every other pretense, will be used to return the men who have abused it, to the detriment of the people, and to the endangerment of our Government; therefore it is that I say to our friends everywhere remember that all mere personal feelings, all mere prejudices and preferences must be laid aside, and you as delegates should meet at St. Louis with the delegates from other States determined with them, in selecting candidates and laying down a platform, that you will look to the welfare of the Democracy of the Union. [Applause.] From the spirit I have seen manifested here, I feel that I am not mistaken; I feel that our representatives in that National Convention will remember that we are to select the men who from their character and from their principles and from the record they have made in life, in public and private, will give the country pure and honest men, who will seek to restore to this Government that purity, that economy, that honesty that was taught by its founders, and under which, and according to which, it was administered more than half a century by the Democracy that built up the precedents which we should follow. [Applause.] There will be many questions, but the great need of the country—that which every man feels as he sits by his fireside; that which every public man who looks to the welfare of his country thinks of—is that we must go before the people with the evidence that we are honest and sincere reformers; that we will overthrow and eradicate all abuses; that we will drive all peculators and plunderers and selfish men from the administration of affairs; that we will install in the high places of the administration men who will trample upon rings and corrupt men, and administer it for the benefit of the people. [Applause.] My fellow-citizens, everything should encourage us to cultivate in ourselves and among our brethren this spirit of harmony, this spirit of determination to act for the country. We are in, as every man remembers, the centennial year. One hundred years ago your ancestors, your predecessors encountered all of the dangers, all of the hardships, and all of the risks of a war with Great Britain in her power, that they might give liberty to the people of this country; liberty of conscience; the right of pursuing happiness for themselves and their families; the right to build up the noble and glorious Government which they gave to us. We would be faithless to ourselves, Mr. President; we would be faithless to those who went before us; we would be faithless to our Creator and to our children if we did not bury all differences, and, like a band of brothers, so act from now until after election closes, that there will be a triumph in the year 1876 which will hereafter be claimed and believed to have been the second rescuing of civil and religious liberty, and the second rescuing of our republican institutions from the corrupt and selfish men who are endangering them every day that they administer them. [Applause.] Now, my fellow-citizens, I will detain you no longer. [Cries of "Go on," "Go on."] I hope during this canvass I shall have an opportunity to meet you, [applause;] for God knows I feel earnestly, and I am willing to do my duty. I desire only that our representatives, when they meet our brethren of other States, shall sit down and consult with them as to the men who will command most certainly the confidence of a majority of the people of this country that we may have a triumph, and that when we have it we will have a reformed Government that will elevate and purify the people, that will have the people of the South living with us under this Government. [Applause.] We in the North are ready for amnesty, as we are ready to preserve the Union for the people of every country and every creed. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of his address three cheers were given.

The Chair then introduced Horatio Seymour, who was received with three cheers, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and shouts.

MR. SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.

Quiet being restored, Mr. Seymour proceeded to address the convention, receiving repeated applause. He spoke as follows:

It is now more than ten years since peace was restored to our land after a bloody war. It left us then worn out and weakened by the contest. Our land was filled by many green graves. There was mourning in our homes. Yet, in the midst of all that sadness, there have been displayed virtues by the American people that made us proud and lifted us up in the estimation of the nations of the world. Never before had we stood so high in the opinion of men of other places, or in the opinions of Governments unlike ours; and we looked forward with hope to the future to close the wounds that war had made. We looked forth with confidence for renewed prosperity. Ten years have rolled around, and we find our country more depressed than it has ever been in its history, more care and anxiety in its fields, in its workshops, and in its business circles. Why is this? Nor is this all. During the last ten years the course of political events has been such that to-day it is a day of shame and sorrow to those who love their country, and who love its glory and its estimation in the eyes of the world. [Applause.] Peace has brought to us more that has made us sad and sorrowful, more that has been hurtful to our national character, more that has suppressed honest labor and thwarted the interests of those who attempted to build up our national prosperity than ever war did with all its sufferings. It needs no spirit of prophecy to tell what the future historian, when he tells the events of the past fifteen or twenty years of our country, will dwell upon when he comes to this period. He will warn all nations that a people may live against armed rebellion. It will teach the lesson that force cannot destroy a government when it is strong in the affections of a people, and it will teach the other great lesson that corruption in reference to public virtue and greed for gold will destroy those institutions that were powerful to resist all outward pressure, and all belligerent attacks. Now, I do not stand here in this hour of our shame and disgrace in many respects, this last year of a century of our existence, to speak to you in a mere partisan spirit. I admit that the difficulties which now surround us have grown out of a lack of virtue on the part of the whole American people. I admit that we have lost sight, without regard to mere party distinctions, of those virtues which did abound when our institutions were formed, and when we started out in our great and glorious career which has made us so powerful among the nations of the earth. While I will, therefore, say to our Republican friends that a part of the blame rests upon us as it does upon them, yet another thing is made true by all this, and that is that abuses and corruption have come because we have lost sight of the principles of those who formed our Government. [Applause.] The National Treasury would not have been robbed if a false national feeling had not opened the doors of that Treasury to schemes that were unconstitutional, and that were averse to the very genius and spirit of our institutions. [Applause.] The great lesson that we are learning now is not that one party is superior to another in its morality. We are but human and may fall by temptation. The great lesson that we are learning from this condition of our country is that that party that upholds right and principle; that party that closes the door of the Treasury against corruption; that party that insists that the Government shall keep itself within rightful bounds, is the only party can can safely be trusted. [Applause.] We do not say to you, my Republican friends, that you did not love your country. We do not wish here to say one word that shall reflect upon any class of the American people. But we do implore you in view of the present condition of our country to consider why it is that this shame has been brought upon it—because you have forsaken the wisdom of your fathers, because you have overstepped your constitutional rights, because you have brought this Government into action which did not rightfully belong to it, and in so doing not only corrupt yourselves, but you corrupt us as well. What is the question of the day and what are we to meet? What brings this assemblage here, comprised as I see it is of men more than ordinarily thoughtful, at this time? Why has there been, as it is said by our opponents, less of that frivolousness of spirit that is sometimes shown upon such occasions. It is because we all came together at this time, made earnest and thoughtful by the condition of the country and by the great problems we have got to deal with. We hear it frequently said that this is a day of developments—that we are discovering now, from time to time, great malfeasance on the part of the different departments of the Government. When we have been in power, and wherever we have been in power, we have come to look at these developments and these exposures as affording a hope that we are to have a better future. It is not merely the development of fraud and wrong-doing. We have known these things for ten years. It is not that there has been something discovered that was covered before. It is because for the last ten years the American people did not care to see these acts, did not care to hear the proofs of wrong-doing. It means that all of us have been stultified by a greed for gold, by unhealthy speculation, by a desire to avoid honest labor, and that we have forgotten the great principles that lie at the foundation of all good government, and that the time has come for us to cultivate the virtues of simplicity, honesty, economy, and patriotism. It is that that makes a people; not political patronage, but the going back to the simple virtues of our fathers. [Applause.] The development which gives me the hope which animates me as I speak, is a development that the American people have had the scales fall from their eyes; their eyes are opened, and we are now to have a renewal of integrity, patriotism, and virtue before which fraud and corruption will fade out and die. [Applause.] The development is that which I see before me in the faces of this audience, that, laying all aside, has come together to-day in a thoughtful, earnest spirit to save our country, and to make it a great and glorious Commonwealth. Perhaps it is not profitable that we should dwell too much upon the exposures that have been made upon the part of our political opponents. While it is our duty to expose wrong, whether committed by our own friends or by those with whom we differ, and while I respect the labors of those who have been engaged in such developments, we are to take care that we do not fall into another error. This great Democratic Party does not propose to regain power simply because its opponents are unworthy, but because we are fit to exercise it. [Applause.] We mean, in common with them, to punish all wrong-doers, and we invite them to go with us in this effort; but we propose to enter into a contest of a higher and more glorious character still, and we say to our political opponents we will forget the past if you will only join with us in the great issue that we make now—which party shall have the highest aim? Which party shall stand upon the highest plane of patriotism? which party shall outstep the other in the great and noble effort to restore, to build up, and make our country glorious? [Applause.] Now, what is it brings this audience here to-day? Why is it that men who have not always attended our conventions have left their homes and have come here on an occasion when there are not the ordinary influences at work? We are not now about to elect a ticket. We do not have, as we ordinarily have at our conventions, a choice of men to put into offices of honor and profit. Men are not here seeking positions of honor; you come here for a purpose higher, broader, and more general than this, and I think I can speak for each one of you when I say that you were impelled to leave your homes because you felt that there was a condition of public affairs which made it your duty, as good citizens, to come out upon this occasion. [Applause.] I am proud of the State to which I belong. I am proud, as a New-Yorker, that this State led the whole column of Democratic attack upon wrong-doing and corruption, whether the blow fell upon friends or enemies. [Applause.] I am proud that the Governor of our State stands as the foremost champion of this spirit of reform. We do not hear to-day the ordinary considerations which are advanced in regard to candidates. The question is no longer a question of popularity or unpopularity. That which is on the mind of every man before me is this: When I go down to the next contest can I say of my candidate, he has done work for reform and I represent more than a man—I represent the principle of honesty? [Applause.] We throw out the challenge to the Republican Party. We intend, so far as we can, to lay bare all that has been done wrong in your ranks and all that has been done wrong in our own ranks. We expect you to unite with us. I believe that the Republican Party, in its make-up, in the great body of its organization, is as honest as our own, but they have held principles that have proved, and proved more strongly than the wisdom of our fathers could have proved it, that the Government has outstepped its limits, That Government which, from a great central point, undertakes to interfere with local affairs; that Government which opens the door of the Treasury to 10,000 schemes of fraud, cannot survive. In conclusion, I say once more to the Democratic Party and to our Republican friends, we propose to enter into this contest, not for the purpose of showing which party is the most ignoble, not merely for the purpose of bringing discredit upon them, not with the view of gaining a victory because they have gone wrong—I scorn such a victory on the part of the Democratic Party—but we intend to win this victory, because we mean to show that we are more fit to hold power; we have the better claims, not because you are so bad, but because we have the positive virtues to enable us to carry on this Government; and until we do show that, I, for one, pray to God that we may never come into power. It is because I believe that now we have this revival of public morality, and this refreshing of the purer sentiments of the people, and an enlarged intelligence with regard to the evils of bad government, that I stand before you at this moment buoyed up with the conviction that for many years to come we are to have a better Government, a better people, a better condition of things, and a more active and earnest patriotism, and that is to be brought about because we have returned to the principles and to the wisdom of our fathers and to the great principles which the Democratic Party has ever upheld. It is in this view I do congratulate you most earnestly upon the success which I believe will attend our efforts. [Great applause.]

Mr. Peckham, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

For Permanent President—Hon. John C. Jacobs, of Kings.

Vice Presidents—First, Edward A. Lawrence; Second, Tunis G. Bergen; Third, Samuel P. Freeman; Fourth, Charles C. Egan; Fifth, James J. Slavin; Sixth, Patrick Keenan; Seventh, J. William Guntzer; Eighth, August Belmont; Ninth, Thomas O'Callahan; Tenth, Joseph O'Donohue; Eleventh, Menzo Diefendorf; Twelfth, Charles M. Schieffelin; Thirteenth, William S. Ketchum; Fourteenth, D. C. Dusenbury; Fifteenth, Charles Holmes; Sixteenth, D. V. O'Leary; Seventeenth, John Fitzgerald; Eighteenth, Jeremiah Finch; Nineteenth, Francis D. Flanders; Twentieth, A. W. Hunter; Twenty-first, H. M. Hooker; Twenty-second, W. W. Mosher; Twenty-third, Walter Ballou; Twenty-fourth, W. K. Lippitt; Twenty-fifth, F. M. Benjamin; Twenty-sixth, William V. Bruyn; Twenty-seventh, James Faulkner, Jr.; Twenty-eighth, Alvin Devereaux; Twenty-ninth, David B. Hill; Thirtieth, Edwin Porter; Thirty-first, Zena B. Crocker; Thirty-second, G. K. Lester; Thirty-third, J. B. Strong.

Recording Secretary—E. M. Halbrook.

Reading Secretary—E. O. Perrin.

Secretaries—First, Frederick White; Second, D. H. Hulett; Third, William H. Hurd, Jr.; Fourth, J. N. Stearns; Fifth, P. Dever; Sixth, J. Bagley; Seventh, G. T. Kelly; Eighth, E. Gilvin; Ninth, W. Joyce; Tenth, J. E. Morrison; Eleventh, J. C. Fallen; Twelfth, W. J. Ackley; Thirteenth, J. A. Johnson; Fourteenth, J. B. Kerr; Fifteenth, L. Robinson; Sixteenth, E. Macy; Seventeenth, T. O'Conner; Eighteenth, A. C. H. Livingston; Nineteenth, Charles J. Hymes; Twentieth, D. S. Quackenbush; Twenty-first, W. H. Parker; Twenty-second, William Hunt; Twenty-third, M. B. Crogsell; Twenty-fourth, D. D. Walrath; Twenty-fifth, J. Hoffman; Twenty-sixth, William Church; Twenty-seventh, R. G. Maher; Twenty-eighth, J. S. Stancliff; Twenty-ninth, J. A. Sanford; Thirtieth, James Fee; Thirty-first, J. P. Vincent; Thirty-second, G. A. Grimard; Thirty-third, A. A. Van Dusen.

Mr. Dorsheimer, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Democratic Party of New-York renew their fidelity to the principles set forth in their platform adopted in 1874 and 1875, thrice approved at the ballot-boxes of the Empire State, well vindicated in the illustrious administration of Gov. Samuel J. Tilden, and commended anew to their faith and adoption by the indorsement of an increasing majority of their fellow Democrats of sister States throughout the Union.

The Democratic Party of New-York re-adopt also their resolution, adopted in the State Convention of 1864, 1868, and 1872, to wit:

Resolved, That the delegates to the Democratic National Convention to be appointed, are hereby instructed to enter that convention as a unit in accordance with the will of a majority of the members thereon, and in case any of its members shall be appointed a delegate thereof by another organization, and should not, forthwith, in writing, decline such appointment, his seat shall be regarded as vacated and the delegates shall proceed to fill the same; and it is hereby also empowered to supply all vacancies by death, absence, resignation, or otherwise.

The Democratic Party of New-York, while committing to their delegates the duty of joining with the delegates of their fellow-Democrats of all the States in the momentous deliberations of the National Convention, declare their settled conviction that a return to the Constitutional principles, the frugal expenditure and the administrative purity of the founders of the Republic is the first and most imperious necessity of the times—the commanding issue now before the people of the Union; and they suggest, with respectful deference to their brethren of other States, and with a cordial appreciation of other renowned Democratic statesmen, faithful like him to their political principles and public trusts, that the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden to the office of President would insure the vote of New-York, and would be approved throughout the Union as the recognition of this supreme necessity, the incarnation of this vital issue, the pledge of our high purpose and the guarantee of a successful achievement of this arduous work of national regeneration and reform.

The committee report that the resolution submitted by Mr. Ray, of Columbia, which was referred to this committee, does not come within the jurisdiction of this committee.

The resolutions were adopted. The Chair then announced Mr. Ray's resolution in order.

Mr. Beebe raised the point of order that the matter embraced in the resolution was before the Committee on Delegates.

Mr. Weed moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

THE DELEGATES TO ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Magone, from the Committee on Delegates, reported as follows: The Committee on Delegates beg leave to submit the following report: That they have selected the following as delegates at large:

Francis Kernan, of Oneida.
William Dorsheimer, of Erie.
Henry C. Murphy, of Kings.
Abram S. Hewitt, of New-York.

And the following as alternates at large:

Darius A. Ogden, of Yates.
Joseph Warren, of Erie.
Homer A. Nelson, of Dutchess.
James C. Spencer, of New-York.

That the following-named persons were designated by the delegates of their respective Congressional districts as having been agreed upon by a majority of the delegates of such districts, to wit:

I.—James Oakley of Queens; Gilbert C. Dean of Richmond.
II.—Thomas Kinsella of Kings; Roger A. Pryor of Kings.
III.—William C. Kingsley of Kings; James F. Pierce of Kings.
IV.—John C. Jacobs of Kings; Archibald M. Bliss of Kings.
V.—John Kelly of New-York; William R. Roberts of New-York.
VI.—Samuel S. Cox of New-York; John Fox of New-York.
VII.—August Belmont of New-York; Oswald Ottendorfer of New-York.
VIII.—Edward L. Donnelly of New-York; Peter B. Olney of New-York.
IX.—William C. Whitney of New-York; Frederick Smythe of New-York.
X.—Edward Cooper of New-York; Manton Marble of New-York.
XI.—Augustus Schell of New-York; William H. Wickham of New-York.
XII.—George W. Davids of Westchester; Casper C. Childs, Jr., of Westchester.
XIII.—James Mackin, of Dutchess; Robert B. Andrews, of Columbia.
XIV.—Daniel B. St. John, of Orange; George M. Beebe, of Sullivan.
XV.—William F. Russell, of Ulster; John A. Griswold, of Greene.
XVI.—Daniel Manning, of Albany; Rufus W. Peckham.
XVII.—J. Russell Parsons, of Rensselaer; Solomon W. Russell, of Washington.
XVIII.—Smith M. Weed, of Clinton; Artemus B. Waldo, of Essex.
XIX.—Daniel Magone, of St. Lawrence; William H. Sawyer, of St. Lawrence.
XX.—James Shanahan, of Montgomery; Samuel T. Benedict, of Schenectady.
XXI.—William Youmans, of Delaware; Gilbert H. Manning, of Chenango.
XXII.—Allen C. Beach, of Jefferson; Dewitt C. West, of Lewis.
XXIII.—James Stevens, of Oneida; J. K. Brown, of Oneida.
XXIV.—De Witt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego; Christopher A. Walrath, of Madison.
XXV.—Benton B. Jones, of Cortland; Alfred Wilkinson, of Onondaga.
XXVI.—Charles N. Ross, of Cayuga; George W. Cuvler, of Wayne.
XXVII.—G. H. Lapham, of Yates; S. H. Hammond, of Ontario.
XXVIII.—Samuel D. Holliday, of Tompkins; John J. Taylor, of Tioga.
XXIX.—David B. Hill, of Chemung; William B. Ruggles, of Steuben.
XXX.—Frederick Cook, of Monroe; William Purcell, of Monroe.
XXXI.—W. S. Farwell, of Niagara; H. Glowack, of Genesee.
XXXII.—Albert P. Laning, of Erie; C. C. Torrance, of Erie.
XXXIII.—Charles S. Cary, of Cattaraugus; William Bookstaver, of Chautauqua.

In every case, except in the selection of the two delegates from the Twenty-fifth Congressional District, and the selection of the name of William Purcell, of the Thirtieth District, the delegates were selected by a majority of the delegates of the respective districts, and in these cases there was a tie vote, and your committee selected.

D. MAGONE, JR., Chairman.
R. R. CROWLEY, Secretary.
April 27, 1876.

Adopted. The convention, at 2:15 P.M., adjourned *sine die.*

MR. OTTENDORFER DECLINES.

Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, of this City, stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that he should not, under any circumstances, accept his election as a delegate to the St. Louis Convention. The German-Americans of this City have kept aloof from Democratic politics this Spring, affiliating neither with Tammany nor its enemies.

CONNECTICUT AND TEXAS.

The vote of Connecticut at the late election was officially canvassed on Wednesday, and showed these results:

Office.	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.	Infla.
Governor	43,510	51,138	1,983	1,972
Lieut. Governor	43,614	50,920	1,977	2,026
Secretary of State	43,681	50,961	1,989	2,034
Treasurer	43,633	50,897	1,988	2,021
Controller	43,624	51,054	1,983	2,013

For Governor there were sixteen scattering votes. The total vote for that officer was 89,619. In 1875 the vote of the State for Governor was: Republican, 44,272; Democratic, 53,752; Temperance, 2,932; scattering, 17; total, 100,973.

The vote of Texas for State officers at the late election was canvassed by the Legislature on the 22d inst. For Governor, William Chambers, Republican, had 47,719; Richard Coke, Democrat, 150,581; scattering, 106. For the other State officers the vote was:

Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
Lieutenant Governor	48,538	150,418
Attorney General	47,818	149,349
Controller	47,918	150,051
Treasurer	47,941	148,608
Land Commissioner	48,695	150,333

A BIG METEORIC STONE.

The Philadelphia *Press* has a letter from Chihuahua, Mexico, which says: "Mr. Muller, a prominent citizen and banker of this city, the proprietor of one of the largest and wealthiest estates in Chihuahua, has shipped to the Centennial an aerolite of about one ton weight. In 1855 Mr. Muller, then living on a large estate in the north-eastern part of Chihuahua, directed some of his men to dig into the old Aztec ruins in search of specimens of their earthenware, of which they revealed some quite curious and beautiful. 'Casas Grande' was a famous old village of the Aztecs, and one of the three important towns which they built, and where they lived a long time in their gradual invasion of Mexico and their advance to the City of Mexico. In excavating the ruins of the largest buildings in the old village they found the walls plastered with a fine clay, smooth and well colored, and in these ruins, after finding beautiful specimens of pottery, they met this mass of meteoric iron, wrapped in the remains of a heavy cloth, ten or fifteen feet deep. The impression of cloth is still visible. It was probably bright when so carefully clothed. It is fair to presume that the meteor, rushing through the heavens with a great noise, in an ignited state, emitting intense heat and dazzling light, was received by the ignorant superstitions of the natives as a divine agent or manifestation, and was, when their fears and amazement had sufficiently subsided, carefully placed in their temple, or they erected a temple on the spot where it fell to contain it and preserve it for their worship. This seems more probable from the fact that in the ruins, except this meteoric iron and the earthenware, nothing was found but a turtle, skillfully and beautifully made of copper, believed to have been one of their deities. There are several other remarkable aerolites in Mexico, perhaps as many as five, within a range of sixty or seventy miles, but the largest, and perhaps the largest known in the world, is in the State of Chihuahua, in the desert near to Parral, of immense size and weight, not less, it is supposed, than fifty tons. Mr. Muller had a license from the Mexican Government to take either of these from the country to the Centennial. If the large one could have been removed the public spirit of Mr. Muller and his desire to add to the interest of the Centennial would have induced him to send it on."

JUVENILE CRIME IN FRANCE.

"I do not know," says the Paris correspondent of the London *Standard,* "whether it is owing to the warm weather or to the influence of those peculiarly progressive ideas which the Republican régime is supposed to inculcate, but an epidemic of juvenile crime appears to be passing over France, and where it will stop there is really no telling. I have already mentioned the case of the boy at Pontoise, who murdered his father's servant, a woman of twenty-three. To-day two more specimens of the French rising generation are brought before the public. The first is a boy of fifteen, living with his parents in the Temple quarter. Having received a lecture from his father for misconduct, the youngster swore he would revenge himself on his family, and he did so a few hours after by throwing himself into the canal. A bargeman tried to save him, but failed, and he was drowned. The second case is reported from the commune of Izieux, in the department of the Loire. A band of children were playing together, when two boys, one aged twelve and the other ten, quarreled. The elder boy suddenly left his playmates, went home, and took down his father's gun, and returning to the spot shot his little opponent in the head; death was instantaneous. The precocious assassin then declared 'his honor satisfied.' One of the comic papers proposes that these promising boys should be sent to the Exhibition of 1878 as the latest specimens of French progress and civilization."

THE INDIAN LACROSSE TEAM.

The Montreal *Witness* says: "The agent for the team of Indian players who go to Europe states that it is composed of very experienced Lacrosse players, and that only three of those originally selected are not going, instead of ten as reported yesterday. The names of the team which goes are as follows: P. Keratonwe, J. Anastako, M. Thasemonti, T. Tekaarenaowihon, J. Aterhiton, F. Shontariakon, T. Taronkowa, R. Kamentakeron, Skamanrati, Monsinoron, Anentarotonkwas, Shotonwess. They will receive, in addition to $20 per month, a new suit of clothes each and a benefit on their return. The team being under such an experienced leader as Kerarenwe augurs well for its capabilities."

OLD PEOPLE DEAD.

There appeared last week in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* notices of the deaths of seventeen persons—six men and eleven women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years. They were: John McCaul, 80; Susan Blackwood, 81; John M. Justice, 81; Robert Pattison, 82; Mary Stiles, 82; Mary McCormack, 83; Mr. A. P. Knapp, 83; Silas Yerkes, 83; Johanna Desmond, 85; John S. Hackney, 86; Mrs. S. P. Buchanan, 87; Rebecca McFarland, 88; Marie E. Rosset, 91, Sarah Moore, 93; Sarah Wilkins, 94; Mary Lamont, 97, and Annie Faretra, 104.

THE QUEEN'S TROUBLES.

AND OTHER ENGLISH TOPICS.

PEOPLE SICK OF THE ROYAL TITLES QUESTION—AND VEXED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE ALBERTA CASE—ANOTHER VESSEL ALMOST READY TO BE SUNK—A STORY OF "WRINKLES."

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 15, 1876.

What between the freaks of the weather and those of the Government, people here hardly know whether they are standing on their heads or their heels. One day there is the blue sky and sunshine of July or August, and the next we are shivering in a driving snow storm as if it were the middle of December. In the political as in the meteorological world there is the same bewildering confusion. A Conservative Government is pursuing an innovating and revolutionary policy; Ministers who pride themselves on being constitutional, are continually doing the most unconstitutional things. People are utterly sick of the royal title question, and wish it were over, one way or the other. If Empress is adopted, the Queen will simply fasten upon herself an unpopular nickname; and it is felt that if she is really bent on it it is not worth while having a row about it. A Queen, like a wife, must be indulged, however unreasonable. The Alberta question is, however, becoming a more serious business. The Admiralty has been trying to hush up the reckless and fatal navigation of the royal yacht by means of a secret inquiry, on the strength of which Prince Leiningen is acquitted of all responsibility and Capt. Welch reprimanded. There can be no doubt that this course of procedure is a gross violation both of law and justice. The way in which the Alberta ran down the Mistletoe was clearly manslaughter, and whoever is responsible for it ought to be put on trial for it in a criminal court just the same as any private person would be. Nothing can be more monstrous than the proposition that in a constitutional country the ordinary arrangements of judicial administration can be temporarily suppressed for the benefit of people connected with the Court. Yet this is actually what has been doing. The royal yacht killed three people, and the public has had to pay some £4,000 in compensation, but the offenders escape punishment beyond an empty reprimand to one of them, who, being of inferior rank, is chosen as a scapegoat. It is very unfortunate that the impression should be produced that the Queen is trying, with the connivance of her Ministers, to set herself above the law, and to procure an immunity for her favorites from the natural consequences of their misconduct. In one sense, no doubt, the running down of the Mistletoe is a comparatively small matter, and enough has perhaps been said about it. But the refusal of the Government to put Capt. Welch on trial before a public tribunal, either court-martial, or criminal court, is a very serious matter. Of course the language heard in regard to this affair in the House of Commons and the morning papers, is full of "bated breath and whispering humbleness," and when Mr. Anderson, a Scotch member, the other night ventured to make some plain-spoken remarks, the House of Commons was very much put out, and affected to be very much shocked. Though little is said, however, there is a strong feeling on the subject, and it is very bad that it should continue to rankle. The papers which circulate among the lower orders are, of course, not so mealy-mouthed, and, indeed, are rather thankful for this chance of making mischief. One of these, which has a very large circulation, exclaims: "Juries must not be packed, public functionaries corrupted, and law and justice ignored and set aside for the purpose of pandering to the requirements of the Court." The danger is, of course, not that such things should be said by such a paper, which is always abusing the Sovereign and the aristocracy, but that what it says should happen to be true.

AFTER THE SESSION.

Parliament rose for the holidays in a very limp, exhausted condition on Tuesday last, and for the present there is a complete stagnation. Even the Egyptian mania seems to be pretty well worked out, and the Stock Exchange is settling down into a calmer mood. It has now been made quite clear that the Government was under a delusion when it gave out that none of the Foreign Powers had taken umbrage at the intervention of England in Egyptian affairs. France, for one, has not only unmistakably expressed her resentment, but has shown that she is determined to maintain, and if possible strengthen, her hold over Egypt. The latest report is that the management of Egyptian finances is to be carried out, in an indirect way, under the joint control of France, Italy, and England. The arrangement is that France and Italy shall each appoint a delegate, and that as England refuses to be mixed up in the matter, the Khédive shall himself appoint Mr. Rivers Wilson to be chairman of the board as a guarantee to England that her interests will be well looked after. In this case Mr. Wilson would not be in any way connected with the English Government, either as an agent or representative, but would be simply an official appointed by the Khédive on his own authority.

A NEW IRON-CLAD.

The Government look for some increase of popularity, or at least diminution of discontent, from the launch of the Inflexible, which is fixed for the 27th inst. This is a man-of-war of entirely novel construction and dimensions, and will when completed, be the most powerful iron-clad in the world. Although the actual design of the ship as now built is only three years old the scheme was previously suggested by various naval authorities, and Mr. Reed, when Constructor of the Navy, announced that he was quite prepared to build a vessel carrying twenty inches of armor, and, had, in fact, a design for one in his portfolio. The Inflexible will have armor of the thickness of twenty-four inches, and an armament of four 81-ton guns, using a projectile of 1,400 pounds. What this means will be better understood by comparing her with the Devastation, the armor of which is only fourteen inches thick, and her armament four 38-ton guns, and with the Russian iron-clad Peter the Great, with from fourteen to sixteen inches of armor, and four 35-ton guns. The displacement of the Inflexible is 11,165 tons, as against the Peter the Great with 9,665. She measures 320 feet between the perpendiculars, her extreme breadth is 75 feet, and her draught 23 feet forward and 25 feet aft. The armor plating, from sixteen to twenty-four inches thick, has a backing of from seventeen to twenty-five inches. Here are some other particulars: Indicated horse-power, 8,000; coal capacity, 1,700 tons; twin screws with estimated speed of fourteen knots. The estimated "first cost," as it is prudently called, of this vessel is £521,000, which will probably before it is ready for sea be much exceeded. The most novel feature of the ship, besides its thickness of armor and heavy guns, is the castle with which it is provided. The walls of the vessel are carried to a height of twenty feet above the water for a length of 110 feet, and are then met by walls 75 feet wide, so as to form a castle, which gives good accommodation for officers and crew, and a full command of the horizon for the guns, and renders a flying deck unnecessary. The hull, with which the castle is connected, is completely submerged, but is of the ordinary form, and provided with a ram bow and twin screws, and covered with plating of iron three inches thick. The engines are completely isolated and independent of each other, so that they can work separately. The two turrets will carry eighteen inches of armor, and will be placed, not in a direct line with the keel, but obliquely, one looking to starboard and the other to port. It should be mentioned that the armor of the Inflexible is of a peculiar character, the plating being in two thicknesses of twelve inches each, which will not touch each other, but will be separated by a large gap filled with a compact packing of wood and iron work. Hence a shot or shell striking the side of the ship would have first to penetrate twelve inches of iron, then the padding of wood and iron, next another 12-inch plate, and finally the backing. Mr. Cammell, of Sheffield, who has made or is making the plates, says he can, if necessary, produce plates of from thirty to forty feet. The huge guns will be moved by hydraulic machinery, but not as at first arranged. To avoid depressing the guns, which was found to be awkward in various ways, the deck has been raised in certain places, so that the gunners are protected while loading, and the gun is kept at a level. The shot travels to the guns along a tramway; is hoisted up to the mouth of the gun, and then rammed home. The heaviest gun can thus be worked by two men, one within and the other outside the turret. It will be gathered that, though the Inflexible will soon be launched, a vast deal remains to be done before she is completed for service; and as some changes have already been found to be necessary in the designs, others may also have to be made.

This triumph of construction, of which the Government is so proud, and by which it hopes to impress the public mind by a sense of its energy and boldness, is still rather a triumph of the future. But, then, the Ministry may plead that, if they do not get through the celebration at once, it may fall to the lot of another Government. The Princess Louise is to name the ship, and there will, no doubt, be a great gathering to see it. Some anxiety is naturally felt as to how the incident may go off. No such ship has ever before been launched in any of the dock-yards, and there can be no doubt that there will be tremendous strain in consequence of her peculiar construction and enormous weight. The chief danger is lest the double bottom of the ship, which consists of thin iron plating and angle-irons, should succumb at the points at which the pressure on the supports is localized. Another and perhaps more practical difficulty is that, though the iron work of the body of the vessel is completed, nearly all the armor of the citadel has to be fixed, and the turrets have also to be added. Consequently this unfinished part of the ship is at present very weak, and as the stern rose in the water there would be an awkward strain upward, while afterward the preponderant weight of the ends might rend the ship at the middle. However, the dock-yard authorities have taken such precautions as they think necessary to provide against such contingencies, and it is hardly likely that they will be so foolhardy as to run any needless risks. Eight powerful hydraulic rams will be attached to the bows of the ship to give her a start.

THE METROPOLITAN THEATRES.

Most of the Easter novelties at the theatres are reserved for next week, but the manageress of the Prince of Wales' (Mrs. Bancroft) has anticipated the holiday week. Her new venture is a piece by Mr. H. J. Byron called "Wrinkles," apprently written for the express object of allowing Mrs. Bancroft to repeat the transformation from youth to age which was the feature of Mr. Gilbert's "Sweethearts." The gloss, however, has been rubbed off the idea, and Mr. Byron has placed himself at a further disadvantage by attempting to spin out into a three-act drama what is only fit for a slight dramatic sketch, which was all that Mr. Gilbert attempted. The general story of "Wrinkles" is that of a bad fellow who sinks from prosperity into misery, while a good character, which is intended as an anti-type, is correspondingly fortunate. All this, however, is mere padding, and the only interest in the piece belongs to the parts played by Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, the one representing a bright, lively young woman who is equally bright and lively when she reappears at a mere mature age, and the other a slangy, fast man, who introduces all sorts of vulgar gags. This house, which first rose into notice through Robertson's pieces, has since been extremely unfortunate. The manageress has been unable to find another popular dramatist, and successive plays have been brought out only to fail. Moreover, the company has been gradually breaking up through internal dissensions, any actor or actress who attracts special favor with the public at once falling out of favor with the manager and manageress, who wish to monopolize the attention of the audience. Thus Mr. Hare, Miss Foster, and others have gradually left, and even some of their successors, such as Mr. Coghlan and Miss Ellen Terry, have similarly found their position untenable, and have gone elsewhere. "Struck Oil" is to be brought out at the Adelphi on Monday. Much regret is felt at the approaching end of Mr. Jefferson's engagement, which has been a very successful one.

J. H. F.

THE JAPAN-COREA TREATY.

Through an extra of the Japan *Mail*, quoting from the *Hochi-Shinbun*, a journal published in the Japanese tongue, the *Alta California* has received a copy of the treaty recently made between Corea and Japan. "The document provides that the two countries shall pay no more tribute; that either may maintain a diplomatic agent at the capital, and consuls in the open seaports, of the other; that two seaports in the five districts of Corea shall be opened to Japanese trade before October, 1877; that Japanese ships driven by misfortune upon parts of the Corean coast not open to commerce, shall be kindly treated; that Japan may survey the coast waters of Corea, and that each nation will judge its own people in the foreign land, by its own Consuls and law. The general provisions of this treaty, so far as they are devised to favor Japan, bear much resemblance to those made by European nations with Asiatics. The surrender of the claim of tribute implies no noteworthy loss of either money or dignity to Japan, and the concessions obtained are important. If we understand," adds the *Alta*, "the provision relating to the Corean ports, ten of them are to be opened, and it will not be long after the Japanese are established, before other nations will follow. The stipulation about the privilege of surveying the Corean coast is an indication of the enlightened spirit of the Japanese Government."

FOREIGN ART NOTES.

The bust of the late M. Beulé, Minister of the Interior, France, after the 24th May, has been placed at the Institute by the side of those of M. Guizot and M. De Rémusat.

The death at Nice is announced of M. Ange Tissier, an artist of talent. He was author of two remarkable pictures in the galleries at Versailles—"The Emperor Giving Abd-el-Kader his Liberty at the Château of Amboise" and "Napoleon III. Approving of the Plans for the Louvre."

English sculptors are greatly incensed with the committee of the Byron monument. They have issued an invitation to sculptors of all nations to compete for the execution of a statue by sending drawings to a committee entirely destitute of representatives of the "chisel."

A SHOWER OF DUCKS.

The Binghamton *Republican* of Monday says: "During the storm which raged between 9 and 10 o'clock on Saturday evening the air was full of wild ducks and geese, which flew low and often came in contact with the tall steeples and houses. It is presumed that they lost their way in the wind and rain, and were called down or confused by the light of the street lamps. A few persons who were out in the storm succeeded in catching with their hands some birds for savory Sunday dinners, and on Sunday morning dead ducks were found scattered about in several places. On Sunday morning the Susquehanna River opposite the water-works was literally covered with wild ducks."

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT REFORM.

THE FAILURE OF COMMISSIONER RUBI—A LOOSE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT—NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR—HOLY WEEK OBSERVANCES—GENERAL GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 22, 1876.

By the steamer City of Vera Cruz, which is to leave to-day for New-York, his Excellency Don Tomas Rodriguez Rubi, lately the Royal Commissioner to this island, and Don Nicasio Cortes Llanos, lately the Yntendente or Director of Finance, will shake the dust of Cuba from their feet and take passage for New-York, thence to proceed to Spain. The efforts of Rubi to bring order out of the chaos of the financial situation of the Island have proved a failure. He has had his labor for his pains, for, arriving in November last, and devoting every hour of his time to a profound and conscientious study of the matter, the expedients he has adopted and the decrees and *projets de loi* he has submitted to the Captain General to be duly promulgated, he has seen disapproved by the home Government. Of course it is not publicly announced that the Supreme Government has discountenanced the recent decrees concerning taxation, the issue of Cuban bonds, and the various expedients Rubi and the Captain General were about resorting to to benefit the Island, but it is known that the establishment of the "Tribunal de Cuentas" for the Island, a sort of court of audit—a pet scheme of Rubi's—which was being rapidly brought about, has been disapproved, and its further organization stopped, and it is privately stated that the bond issue and system of taxation has also been rejected by Spain. Rumor also has it that Jovellar has sent in his resignation, and that Martinez Campos, with 40,000 fresh troops, will come over and try his hand at the job of governing Cuba and settling her troubles. It is a fact beyond doubt that the statesmen and political advisers of the King, as well as the prominent military officers in Spain, have no idea of the peculiarities and difficulties of the Cuban question. In the insurrection was found an opportunity for military officers as well as civil officials to obtain advancement and civilians to make money, and throughout its seven years' existence the conduct of affairs has been marked by numberless instances of rapacity and fraud. It is well known that Valmaseda was surrounded by a Ring of cattle-stealing officers and rapacious army contractors, and even the member of his military family nearest to him, his private secretary, was supposed to have been implicated in a grand scheme for counterfeiting the paper issue of the Spanish Bank. Concha came to the island an impoverished man, but his reputation for being "on the make" was well established, and he retired with millions, while all who have had anything to do with the treasury of the island have dipped their hands into it deeply. What, then, can be accomplished by Spain's most trusted and honest officers, such as Jovellar and Rubi are universally reported to be, when they are obliged to struggle with the results of the faults of their predecessors, and when they are hampered by an immense and constantly increasing public debt, a fluctuating paper currency, a steadily diminishing revenue from the wealth of the island, and a growing discontent among all parties? If the Army is abused much longer in the matter of its pay and provisions it will become disaffected, and then— Jovellar a short time ago arrested a number of the principal army contractors who had been found guilty of fraud, and desired to make an example of them as a warning to others, but I understand the home Government will not allow him to proceed to extremities, and thus his hands are tied. The insurrection has compelled an increase of the Army in Cuba from 24,000 to 80,000 men, and the war estimate of expenses has swelled from $8,000,000 to $50,000,000, while the total budget of its administration has been augmented from $32,000,000 to $82,000,000. The most dismal prophecies as to the future are current, and many planters have stated that they do not expect to grind another crop, while the drought, which has lasted in one district for nearly six months without a drop of rain falling, has consumed the sprouts of the growing sugar-cane. It is feared also that the corn crop has been irremedialby damaged.

THE WORK OF THE REBELS.

Meanwhile the insurgents are active, and succeed in carrying destruction and devastation wherever they make their appearance. Their comparative immunity from the Spanish troops has made them bold and dangerous. They have put in an appearance near Bemba lately. The latest official advices, published this morning, state that a column of Cardenas Chasseurs 200 strong had attacked and dispersed in the mountains of the Remedios District an insurgent band of 400 men, mounted and on foot, causing them a loss of nine killed, whom they left on the field, and wounding many of their men, whom they succeeded in carrying off. The Spaniards acknowledge a loss of one officer and one private killed and twelve men wounded. The official reports of military operations supply details of minor encounters only between the Spanish columns and the stray parties of insurgents they meet, in which the magnitude of the losses caused to the insurgents is given, and the number of horses, saddles, and mules captured from them is also given, very few prisoners, however, being ever reported. But the reports are sufficient to show that, move in whatever direction they may, the Spanish columns are always sure to run against small bands of insurgents, who exchange shots and do what damage they can before fleeing before a superior force. Recent official advices published in a Remedios journal state that on the 16th a band of 150 mounted insurgents appeared near the San José estate, and took up positions in such a manner that they could fall upon and cut up the Third Guerrilla Corps, which, it was supposed from its proximity, would be the first to march against them as soon as it should receive news of their appearance. The guerrillas did come up, but the report proceeds to state that the disposition of the enemy's forces was opportunely discovered, and they being charged, the insurgents dispersed in dismay, closely pursued by the victors as far as the "Preferencia," and leaving on the field two men dead, although it is supposed their losses were greater. The *Aurora*, of Matanzas, reports that during the night of the 10th inst. an insurgent party of 200 men, many of them unarmed, headed by the insurgent chief Cecilio Gonzalez, penetrated into the zone of Alacranes, between Hacienda Zapata and Mateo Alonzo, coming from Mainadero, in the western part of the Cienaga de Zapata—or Zapata Swamp, as that immense tract is known—in the District of Cienfuegos. Thence the party endeavored to invade the two first-named places, but was overtaken near Mateo Alonzo, on the following morning, by forces of the Chasseur Regiment of Colon, and obliged to retreat with some loss. Quite an alarm was created in Matanzas and Cardenas, and the wildest rumors were afloat. The Brigadier General commanding left Matanzas on the 10th inst. in a special train for the scene of action, stopping at Union to unite and order up forces of the Alacranes Volunteer Battalion, and at Bolindross for the same purpose, concentrating these forces with the Guira Chapelgorris. On the morning of the 12th he made an extensive reconnoissance with these troops toward Mateo Alonzo and Cocodrilos, afterward proceeding to Cañas, assured that no rebel force had penetrated into the interior. Forces are now stationed along the border of the swamp to prevent a repetition of the invasion.

MINOR MOVEMENTS.

During the past week the insurgents in the vicinity of Colon have been active and have burned several estates. A party of them, 100 strong, four days ago made a circular swoop through five estates of the district, burning and destroying, and leaving word for a number of estates in the vicinity that their turn would come next. The leader of the party refused bribes, stating his orders were to burn certain estates and must be carried out. It is expected that Gen. Gallejo, the Segundo Cabo, will soon leave for the campaign, and the well-known character of that General portends a series of energetic operations. Brig. Gen. Sabas Marin, commanding the First Division, has arrived in this city for the purpose of conferring with the Captain General on military matters in his jurisdiction.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

No one has yet come forward to answer to the call made in an edict from the commanding officer of the navy of this city, calling upon the owner or others interested in the steamer Octavia, or Uruguay, captured by the Spanish man-of-war Hernan Cortes, to make an appearance within twenty days from the date thereof (April 6) before the board which is to meet on the 26th of April, and produce necessary proofs, &c. As the time is almost expired, the meeting of this prize court will be reduced to a mere formality. The vessel still remains at Porto Rico. The Spanish mail steamer Comillas, which arrived last week, brought over a number of heavy guns and a quantity of ammunition. The American steamers arriving from New-York bring quantities of shot and shell and provisions for the Spanish army. The Spanish iron-clad Zaragoza is expected to arrive here within a few days. The United States steamer Ossipee, Capt. Gregg, arrived in port last Sunday from Port Royal, and sailed again on Tuesday for Pensacola. All on board are well. The health of this port is pretty good at present.

HOLY WEEK.

The manner in which the solemnities of Holy Week are celebrated in Havana undoubtedly merits attention. Not so much do these solemnities claim notice for any magnificence of detail in adorning the churches or in the performance of religious ceremonies, as for the religious quiet which during that season reigns over the city, and the apparent devotion of its inhabitants. Commencing with Palm Sunday, the Captain General, accompanied by other high authorities and numerous officers, attended mass at the Cathedral, this being performed by the Bishop of the diocese. The blessing and distribution of palm branches occurs on this day, and many of these branches are gotten up with exquisite taste, being several feet high, and the wavy palm leaves twisted and plaited in a curious manner, and fastened with flowers, tinsel, silver and gilt figures, and colored silk ribbons. These are for families who can afford to pay for the plaiting, and are used to ornament their parlors. The people generally are content with plain branches, and wisps of these may be noticed during the day tied around hats, worn in button-holes, stuck into horses' harness, and otherwise displayed. After the morning mass on Holy Thursday all vehicles are forbidden within the limits of the city, and to the daily rumble and noise of all kinds of conveyances traversing the narrow thoroughfares of Havana succeeds the calm of a Sabbath day in a New-England village. During the afternoon the streets are crowded by silent multitudes of people, who go from church to church, visiting the "stations." Within the churches the altars are arranged to exhibit the empty crosses and scene at Calvary, or the tomb of the Saviour, or wax-tapers of different lengths are so arranged that, when looked upon a few paces off, their lights spell the name of Jesus; priests are sitting at tables to sell rosaries and prints of religious subjects, and young ladies of good families become beggars in the name of charity, and sit quietly and gravely beside large silver waiters, which are left empty by the gallant and devout Havanese, while here and there kneel groups, absorbed in their devotions, and indifferent to the continual bustle kept up by crowds passing in and out of the church. Good Friday is a day still more austerely observed than the preceding one. The services held at the various churches were well attended, and in the afternoon the procession of the Holy Sepulchre attracted an immense crowd, and was marked by more pomp than usual, the Bishop officiating. An image representing the dead body of Christ, clothed in fine linen and laces, was borne on a high bier glittering with gold and silver ornaments, and was followed by members of numerous religious societies, generally colored people, priests, monks, seminarists, and companies of volunteers, each with a band of music. The corps of cadets also marched in the procession, and attracted general attention. According to traditional custom, the Plaza de Armas was densely crowded on both of these evenings—Thursday and Friday—the throng listening to the music of the bands, which always play selections from the "Stabat Mater," the "Miserere" from "Trovatore," the finale of "Poliuto," and other "sacred" pieces. Upon the next day, however, (Saturday,) "De Gloria," from the first shot of the salute fired by the Cabaña fort as a signal of the Resurrection, comes for a quarter of an hour the noise of a mimic Fourth of July; pistols, fire-crackers, and bombs are fired off, although strictly forbidden by law; street boys hang effigies of Judas Iscariot; the flags upon all public buildings and the shipping, which have hung drooping at half-mast for two days, are run up; mongrel curs, which have been held in leash waiting the signal gun, are loosed and run about with the inevitable tin-pail annexed, while mule-carts and all kinds of vehicles come thundering and rumbling through the streets, so that within less than half an hour we are again in the swing and movement of commerce, and under the full sway of mammon. Sunday morning, Easter Sunday, the procession of the Resurrection takes place, and the ladies doff the solemn black of Holy Week, and come out in rainbow colors to see the procession and be seen of men. After Holy Week the theatres are again opened. The Tacon is now occupied by a Spanish opera troupe, which will give a number of French comic operas.

AN OLD CUBAN GONE.

The Tacon Theatre recently lost one of its oldest employes, Don Francisco Garcia, who had been the chief ticket-taker of that theatre ever since its construction. "Frasquito," as he was familiarly known to the Havana public, who always treated the veteran with respect, died at the age of eighty-four years, and very poor. He was part of the garrison of the Castle of San Juan de Ulua at the time of the famous capitulation of that fortress, and frequently wore on his breast the cross of the order created to reward the bravery of the men concerned in that action.

THE MAILS.

Considerable annoyance has been caused to the public of this city by the non-receipt of the usual New-York mails by the steamer City of Vera Cruz, which arrived Thursday morning. Inquiry into the matter developed the fact that they were all sent by the steamer Liberty, which sailed from New-York the same day as the Vera Cruz, but not for some hours later. The Liberty did not arrive in Havana until 7 o'clock this morning, but the disappointment, even by this delay, caused to the Havana mercantile public, interested in the prompt receipt of advices, has been vented in pretty free comments upon the action of the postal authorities in New-York, in delivering the mails to a vessel leaving after the departure of such a stanch and reliable steamer as the Vera Cruz, when it is the generally understood regulation that mails are delivered to the first steamer leaving, although it has often happened to be a slower and less regular boat.

THE DEED TO NEW-JERSEY.

The Trenton *Gazette* says: "Col. Frank M. Etting, of Philadelphia, is in possession of the original deed transferring a portion of New-Jersey from William Penn, Gawen Laurie, and Nicholas Lucas, trustees, to John Fenton. It is dated in the year 1676, is very dilapidated along the edges, where it has been folded, and contains three immense seals of the members of the first part. In it appear the names of 'King Charles the Second, and his beloved brother, James, Duke of York,' to whom the land had been granted. New-Jersey had been sold by the Duke of York to Lord Berkley, Baron of Stratton, and Sir George Carteret. One moiety, being that of Lord Berkley, was afterward sold to John Fenwick, in trust, for Edwin Byllinge. Edward Byllinge being greatly in debt, then presented it to his creditors, who prevailed upon William Penn to become, conjointly with Laurie and Lucas, Trustees for the same. Among the creditors of Edward Byllinge were a number of persons living in Yorkshire, who sent over a deputation to look after their interests. This deed transfers to one of the Yorkshire creditors, John Fenton, one-half the land, which was divided in that portion which had been settled (now Burlington) by a main street, the Yorkshire creditors taking the land lying on one side and the West Jersey Society of Friends, whom William Penn and the two other Trustees represented, taking the other. The historical document will be deposited by Mr. Etting in the New-Jersey compartment of the Historical Department in the Exhibition."

A GROCER'S MISFORTUNE.

Patrick Cox, a grocer at No. 119 Mulberry street, was brought before the Justices at the Court of Special Sessions on Feb. 16, on complaint of the officers of the Board of Health, charged with watering milk, and sentenced to one month in the Penitentiary. After the prisoner had served ten days of his service he was brought up on a writ of certiorari and released on bail, pending a review of the case by the General Term of the Supreme Court, to which it had been appealed, counsel disputing the authority of the Board of Health to bring such prosecutions. After considering the case, the General Term affirmed the judgment of the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, and remitted the judgment to the Court of General Sessions for execution. In accordance with this decision, Assistant District Attorney Lyon yesterday moved for judgment on Cox, and Judge Sutherland sent him back to the Penitentiary to serve out his unfinished term of twenty days. This decision is important, being the first case of the kind carried to the Supreme Court.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Frederick W. Loew has been appointed by Judge Donohue as Receiver of the Cornwall Woolen Company.

The elisors in the $7,000,000 suit against Peter B. Sweeny will meet in the County Clerk's office at 3 P. M. on May 4, and draw the struck jury for the trial of the case.

Nathan A. Gans sued the City for $636, the value of services performed by him as armorer to the Sixth Regiment in 1875. A jury in Part I. of the Superior Court gave him $582 92.

Judge Brady, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday denied a mandamus sought against ex-Judge Freedman to compel the latter to settle the case of Frederick B. Hegeman against Mary A. Cantrell.

At the instance of Frank Work and other creditors of Richard Schell, the bankrupt stock operator, an examination of Mr. Schell in relation to his assets has been opened and will be proceeded with as soon as Mr. Schell's books can be produced.

Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday modified the injunction against the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company so far as to permit them to put the foundations for the supporting pillars in the pits or excavations already made on Sixth avenue.

The case of William Smith against Charles L. Frost was concluded before Judge Sedgwick, in Part II. of the Superior Court, yesterday, the jury bringing in a verdict of $11,947 83 for the plaintiff. The latter sued to recover $15,000 for the wrongful conversion of Peoria and Oquaqua stock.

In the case of the Central National Bank of Baltimore against the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, in the United States Circuit Court, to recover an amount overdrawn by the agent of the defendants, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $8,314 43; Mr. George Bliss for the plaintiff, Judge Shipman for the defendants.

The trial of the case of Bernard Uhlman against Collector Arthur to recover alleged excessive duties paid on manufactures, embroidery, and silks, was begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Wallace; Messrs. Stanley, Brown & Clark for the plaintiff; Assistant District Attorney Tremain for the defendant.

The case of David Brill against the City was brought to trial before Judge Van Brunt, in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. Brill, it appeared, was armorer of two regiments. He had received his wages for the one and now sues for the wages of the other, amounting to $365. The City maintains that he could not perform the services for both regiments.

Lorenzo Dow was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Bollet upon an order issued by Judge McAdam in a civil suit brought by one John Corey. The complainant alleges that through false representations he was induced to take two notes of the defendant, each of $900, and which he was obliged to meet at maturity. Bail was fixed at $1,500, in default of which the defendant was committed.

Judge Speir, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday granted an order directing the Board of Health to show cause why the injunction recently obtained by them against the Board of Police should not be vacated, or so much of it vacated as restrains the Police Department from occupying the rooms on the first floor of the premises at No. 301 Mott street. The order was made returnable this morning, when the matter will be argued.

Mrs. Mary A. Dale, of No. 35 Madison street, went out on the 14th inst., and on returning found that Edward Thomas, a waiter in her employ, had stolen a pocket-book containing a $100 bill. Officer Dunlop arrested Thomas in a Water street den, and $53 was found on his person, which he admitted was a portion of the money he had stolen. Thomas persisted in going to trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and on being convicted was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to three years in State Prison.

The case of Max Moller against Charles Mueller, in which there was an alleged forged order of the court for the examination of the defendant on supplementary proceedings, was brought to the notice of Chief Justice Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The pretended order purported to be signed by Judge Joseph F. Daly. The latter says he did not sign it, the plaintiff's attorney says that his signature to it is also forged, and the notary avers that his signature is forged. Sigismund Bott, an attorney of the court, is alleged to be the person by whom the document was gotten up, and he is to be examined by Chief Justice Daly at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

The case of H. H. Goodman against William R. Foster was brought to trial before Chief Justice Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The plaintiff alleges that on Oct. 17, 1856, the defendant became indebted to him in the sum of $2,000, and as security for the payment thereof assigned to him 200 shares in the Chiriqui Improvement Company, the defendant guaranteeing at the time that the shares would be worth the $2,000 and interest on May 1, 1857. In 1864, or 1865, as the plaintiff says, the defendant, in fraud of his rights, sold the shares, they being in his name. The plaintiff sues for $3,200 damages. The defendant in his answer denies the indebtedness, and sets up the Statute of Limitations.

Judge Sanford, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, prepared the findings in the case of William P. Bensel and William P. Seeley against Horatio N. Green, in which the remittitur from the Court of Appeals was recently filed. The plaintiffs are the Executors of Elizabeth Kip, and brought the action to compel the specific performance by the defendant of a contract for the sale of corporation leases made on certain tax sales. The defendant had agreed to purchase the leases, but refused to do so after making a deposit, claiming that there were such irregularities in the proceedings for the sales as rendered them invalid. The court holds that the vendors were bound to furnish a perfect title, not only to the instruments purporting to be leases, but also to the premises themselves for the term of years specified in the leases. The complaint in the case was dismissed. Man & Parsons appeared for the plaintiffs and Wakeman & Latting for the defendant.

A PASSENGER'S RIGHTS.

A matter in regard to railway travel was brought to the attention of Judge Sedgwick, in Superior Court, Part II., yesterday, in the trial of the case of John J. Coady against the Erie Railway Company. The plaintiff was a passenger on the defendants' cars on July 30, 1873, and was traveling from this City to Niagara Falls. He paid his fare before starting. When about seventy miles from this City the conductor demanded his fare and threatened to eject him in case he did not pay it. The plaintiff showed his ticket, but the conductor refused to take it. The plaintiff was ejected at about 11 P. M. The night was very dark, and there were no lights in sight. The plaintiff was obliged to walk at great peril along the railroad track for three miles. During his progress he stumbled and fell into a ditch. For the indignity practiced on him and for his mishaps the plaintiff claims $10,000. The company in defense urge that the plaintiff's ticket was void, as he had laid over at a station, and his ticket had been punched for that division. He had been notified that in case he wished to stop at any station he should procure a "lay-over" ticket. The case is still on. Shaw & Jeroloman appear for the plaintiff and Joseph Larocque for the defendants.

BANK OFFICERS CENSURED.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions yesterday found eleven additional indictments for embezzlement and grand larceny against John H. Seil, the defaulting Teller of the Security Savings Bank, charged, on complaint of William M. Banks, Receiver of the bank, with appropriating sums amounting in the aggregate to over seventy thousand dollars. In connection with their inquiries into this case, the Grand Jury handed to Judge Sutherland the following presentment:

> We beg to state to the court that in the course of an investigation had before us, we found from the evidence, both verbal and documentary, that the President, secretary, and Trustees of the Security Savings Bank were, in our opinion, so neglectful of their plain duty of the supervision of the clerks employed by them that great loss, through defalcations, occurred; these disastrous results falling mainly upon a class ill able to sustain misfortunes. We therefore offer this as (in our view) a censure of their conduct.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 27.—The following is the Day Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Friday, April 28: Nos. 33, 84, 94, 91, 155, 162, 168.

In the Court of Appeals, Thursday, April 27: No. 27.—Arnot vs. Erie Railway; argument resumed and concluded. No. 24.—Nancy Sutton, Administratrix, &c., respondent, vs. the N. Y. C. and C. R. R. Company, appellant; argued by Frank Loomis for appellant and by E. Cowen for respondent. Proclamation made and court adjourned. Ordered that this court take a recess from Friday April 28, to Monday, May 22.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Telkampf vs. Goodchild et al.—On a stipulation that the offer contained in the opposing papers will be kept good for one month, motion denied.

Bryan vs. Paoli Belt Company et al.—The affidavits upon which the order to show cause were issued do not seem to have been served.

Nussbaum vs. Lanferty.—The order of April 10, 1876, must stand, and the motion for a stay of proceedings must be denied, with $10 costs.

Lyddy vs. McLean et al.—I think the surety is sufficient. He certainly shows considerably more than $6,000, although not quite the kind of surety who would give perfect satisfaction, yet not one who should be rejected when he shows an excess of property and a stable business.

The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Gavin et al.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Sutphen vs. Lash.—Motion denied in both branches and stay vacated, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Nostrand vs. Ripley.—Ripley is bound by his letter of Sept. 25, 1875, (and certainly $278 22 was little enough for the plaintiff to get out of $538 57.) He is, therefore, entitled to the small balance due him on last bill, and to no more. How much was that? Probably the $19 referred to in pencil on the margin of his affidavit, between six and seven. He says the court has allowed him $350, but $250 of this was ordered after plaintiff requested a substitution, and without notice to her upon an affidavit being filed showing the precise amount of the small balance the substitution will be ordered in its payment.

Gano vs. McCunn.—Granted.

By Judge Brady.

Cantrell vs. Freedman.—Motion denied; order to be settled. Opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Risley vs. The Phœnix Bank of the City of New-York.—Case and amendments settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Stahlin vs. McGuinness.—Findings settled and signed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Hedges vs. Duffy et al.—Memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

The Sixth Avenue Railroad Company vs. The Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company.—It appears the defendants had dug eighteen holes or pits, of the dimensions of seven and a half feet by five feet and a half, prepared and ready, as foundations for the support of the structure of the proposed elevated railroad, when the injunction was served upon the defendants. These excavations, it is conceded, are dangerous not only to individuals personally and their conveyances, but to a certain extent are an obstruction to the travel upon the avenue, and should, in the interest of the public, be speedily filled in. A portion of the heavy materials intended for the foundations to be placed in these holes are now already delivered upon the ground. If these pit-holes were filled in with the earth taken out of them, and the surface made even with the surface of the road-bed, and sufficiently hard for ordinary travel, there would be still a necessity for carrying away this heavy material from the avenue. It is plain, I think, that the setting of these foundations can be completed, leaving the surface of the street as before. I am satisfied that no real injury to the plaintiff will result from a modification of the injunction which will allow the defendant to fill up these holes with this heavy material already on the avenue, by masonry, leaving the surface even with the surface of the road-bed. In the interest of the public, this should be done as speedily as possible, and no more of this heavy material should be delivered upon the avenue until the further hearing of the injunction. Of course the necessary cement and other light items for laying the foundations may be used. Let the parties appear before me and settle the order modifying the injunction.

Glenney vs. The World Mutual Life Insurance Company et al.—Under the circumstances disclosed in the papers, I think the examination of the plaintiff should not be had.

Benner et al. vs. Duclos et al.—The counsel for the parties will prepare issues of fact to be settled in accordance with the pleadings. In case they do not agree upon the issues to be settled, there must be a reference to settle the same.

Schermerhorn vs. Wheeler.—Let a Receiver be appointed and an order be entered on notice.

Kehoe et al. vs. Leavitt et al.—Extra allowance granted to plaintiff.

Risley vs. Smith et al.—Extra allowance granted to plaintiff.

Orders Granted.—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Levy et al.; Titus et al. vs. Burr et al.; Aarolsen vs. Aaroisen; Same vs. Same.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Martier et al. vs. Angell et al.—Findings of fact and conclusions of law settled and signed.

Ritzler vs. The World Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Case and amendments settled.

Pursell vs. The Mayor of New-York.—Findings settled and filed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Wright vs. Wright.—Motion denied.

Walsh vs. Walsh.—Report of Referee confirmed.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Goepp.

Michaelis vs. Williams.—Objections overruled.

Cockerill vs. Borst.—Memorandum for attorney.

Motions Granted.—Harrison vs. Cohn; Postler vs. Burke; Porter vs. Lima.

Underhill vs. Sherry.—Attachment allowed.

Gildersleeve vs. Dixon.—Order setting aside judgment.

Bonnett vs. Mandel.—Order vacating attachment.

The Blees Sewing-Machine Company vs. Maillard.—Order for judgment granted.

Field vs. Sutherland.—Motion granted.

Nichols vs. Voorhis.—Motion to set aside inquest granted.

Harrison vs Doughty.—Motion to overrule demurrer granted.

Gutman vs. Luke.—Motion granted.

Chamberlain vs. Wilcox.—Motion granted.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
10—Ford vs. Joyce.
94—J. Dixon, Crucible Co. vs. Asher.
136—Pfannenschleg vs. Pfannenschleg.
227—Van Akin vs. Van Akin.
298—Bailey vs. Soutter.
348—Iron Clad P. Co. vs.—
369—Matter of Hatch.
378—Boardman vs. L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
379—Drake vs. L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.

Nos.
380—Germain vs. L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
381—Monroe vs. L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
382—Moran vs. L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
384—Spencer vs. L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
385—Van Arsdale vs. L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
401—Bishop vs. Davis.
416—Hooper vs. Fowler

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
2775—Ham vs. Bame.
2019—Smith vs. Nichols et al.
2020—The National Bank of Scotland versus Nichols et al.
973—Gunzenhauser, Ad'r, vs. Lyons et al.
1849—Le Fevre vs. Cropsey.
2579—Secor et al. versus Austin.
2747—Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co. vs. Greene.
2697—Harriott vs. Emerson, Adm'r.
2855—The Cambridge Valley Nat. Bank vs. Matthews.

Nos.
2843—Kelty vs. Cortelyou et al., impl'd.
2785—Hubbard, Jr., vs. The French Mfg. Co.
1945—Bell et al. vs. Tilden.
2787—Fitch vs. Vanderveer.
2771—Kent vs. Miller.
2765—Royce vs. Thill.
2683—Torrens et al. vs. Rapp.
1379—Ash vs. Van Dine.
2529—De Lara vs. Duncan.
2603—Brown et al. versus Northrop.
2273—The N. Y. State L. & T. Co. vs. Le Baron.
2093—Foley vs. Van Buren.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Law and Fact.
338—Meyer vs. Schiffer et al.
355—Martin vs. Funk et al.
369—Halstead vs. Seaman.
375—James vs. Cowing et al.
386—Groot et al. vs. Cooper.
406—Feldman vs. Welp et al.
415—Delafield vs. Smith et al.

Nos.
420—Mittnacht vs. Staufet al.
32—Taylor vs. Thomas.
214—Joly, by guardian, vs. Lacombe.
198—Ward vs. Krumm et al.
324—Clark vs. Waters et al.
393—Vanderbilt vs. Dunseith et al.
93—Tredwell vs. Pomeroy et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
1708—Bamberg et al. vs. Meyer.
2654—Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co. vs. Elliott.
2798—Baker et al. vs. Mayer.
2632—Curran et al. vs. Perry.
2360—Nat. Bank of Fairhaven vs. The Phœnix Wareh'ng Co.
2861—Mut. Life In. Co. vs. Florence et al.

Nos.
2670—Redlick et al. vs. Benjamin.
1504½—Fisher vs. Crosby.
2822—Valentine Vs. Tochbach.
2826—The Harlem G. L. Co. vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
2810—Pettigrew et al. vs. Voorhis, Jr., impld.
1884—Bell et al. vs. Tallmadge.
2818—Stewart vs. Lappin.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos. Short Causes.
1613—Weld vs. Eising et al.
2032—Herman vs. Wilson.
2003—Hodges vs. Stanton.
1950—Birney vs. Le Count.
2095—Brown vs. Wood.
1538—Schofield vs. Wood.

Nos.
2099—Randall vs. Dusenbury et al.
2076—Leonard vs. Wilde.
1104—Gerry vs. Martin et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Case on—No. 674—Coady vs. Erie Railway Co. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

Case on—No. 28—Goodman vs. Searles, Adm'r.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

In Common Pleas, Part III. Room. Case on—Gardner vs. Blodgett.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1478—Chase vs. Morey et al.
1825—Brill vs. The Mayor.
2059—De Groot vs. Crow.
1853—Brown vs. Patterson.
1857—Slote vs. Redfield.
1863—Lober vs. Drytoos.
2407—Strong vs. Sproul.
1856—Cornell vs. Evans.
1924—Worster vs. 42d St. & Grand St. Ferry Co.
1938—Cassidy versus McCloskey.
1944—Andrea vs. Bender.
1945—Rockwood vs. Bouton.

Nos.
1949—Anthony et al. vs. Bouton.
1950—Consolidated Fruit Jar Co. vs. Lee.
45—McCauley, Adm'x, vs. Gans.
1586—Guental vs. Koch.
1968—Wisuschel vs. Koller.
1981—Langan vs. Berrian.
1931—Long vs. Brown.
2034—Kravitsky vs. Kooning.
2035—Same vs. Same.
2055—Maloy vs. The Mayor.
2057—Cen. Stock Y. T. Co. vs. Esner.
2056—— vs. ——.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

J. Daffy, felonious assault and battery.
Peter Tully, grand larceny.
J. Wright, grand larceny.

Thomas Wallace, grand larceny.
Eli Williams, grand larceny.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—April 27.

SENATE.

The galleries of the Senate Chamber were again crowded to-day, at least two-thirds of the audience being composed of ladies. One-half of the gentlemen's gallery on the right side of the chamber was occupied by ladies, in addition to the regular galleries set apart for them. Upon the floor the tables for the use of the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives and the counsel for the accused were arranged as heretofore.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, from the Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to. In making the report, Mr. Morrill said, as agreed upon in the conference, the House concurred in the amendments of the Senate striking out the provision requiring that all officers appointed for the Territories shall be bona fide citizens of the Territories to which they may be appointed; appropriating $25,000 for the subsistence of the Indians of the Southern Apache Agency, and a like sum to pay the expenses of the Black Hills commission; and also the amendment of the Senate making an appropriation for the expenses of the Executive Departments of the Government exhibiting at the Centennial Exhibition. The Senate receded from its amendment making an appropriation to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for stone delivered at the Post Office building at Parkersburg, West Va., and one or two others of an unimportant character.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, from the special committee to examine the several branches of the civil service, submitted the correspondence had between that committee and the heads of the several departments. Ordered to be printed.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE CORPS.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate of the cost of the Signal Service Corps, with a detailed statement of the several branches of that corps, and his views in regard to transferring that service to the Treasury Department. Agreed to.

[At this point the Senate resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment for the trial of ex-Secretary Belknap, the proceedings of which will be found elsewhere.]

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Conkling, at 4:40 P. M. went into executive session, and after a short time the doors were re-opened, when Mr. Sargent introduced a bill to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between Asia and the Pacific coast, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Booth, of California, presented a memorial of the California Legislature in favor of the adoption of suitable measures to protect the valley lands and harbors of that State from injury by the discharge of detritus from hydraulic mines. Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Willis, of New-York, offered a resolution authorizing the Subcommittee on Naval Affairs to conduct the investigation into the Brooklyn Navy-yard at New-York and Brooklyn. Adopted.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION CASE.

Mr. House, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Louisiana contested election case, that Mr. Morey, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, and that W. D. Spencer, the contestant, is.

Mr. Wells, of Mississippi, presented the views of the minority. The reports were ordered printed.

PRINTING TESTIMONY.

Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the testimony taken before it, and asked to have it printed, as well as all other testimony that may be taken.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, suggested that as there was an immense mass of testimony taken by the several committees of the House, the question of printing it should be submitted to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, notified the other side of the House that whenever the question of printing testimony came up he should insist on all of it (not a part) being printed.

After some discussion, Mr. Whitthorne's motion was agreed to.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 1 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox, of New-York, in the chair, on the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill, resuming its consideration on page No. 57, where appropriations are made for Surveyors General and their clerks.

All the items for Surveyor Generals were, on motion of Mr. Randall, struck out of the bill, on the suggestion that the Committee on Public Lands was investigating the subject, and that provision could be made for it in the Civil Appropriation bill.

The items of the Post Office Department brought up the question of fast mails, Mr. Foster, of Ohio, charging that the committee was going back to the old stage-coach system, and Mr. Randall insisting that the recommendations of the committee were fully approved by the Postmaster General, and that the mail service was not to be in the slightest degree diminished by the economy in expenditure provided in the bill.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, of Alabama, the salary of the Commissioner of Agriculture was raised from $2,700 to $3,000.

On motion of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, an additional paragraph was added making it the duty of the Commissioner to collect agricultural statistics and to compile the same, and to publish monthly a statement thereof.

Mr. Whitehouse, of New-York, offered an amendment to section 2 prohibiting any employe of the Government from giving to or receiving from any other person, directly or indirectly, any money or anything of value for political purposes. Adopted.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, moved an additional section, providing that whenever, in the judgment of the head of any department, the duties assigned to a clerk of one class can be as well performed by a clerk of a lower class or by a female clerk, it shall be lawful for him to diminish the number of clerks of the higher class and to increase the number of clerks of the lower grade to the same extent. Agreed to.

Mr. Glover, of Missouri, moved to insert an additional section prohibiting executive officers of the Government from employing any clerk, agent, engineer, draughtsman, messenger, watchman, laborer, or other employes in any of the executive departments in the City of Washington, or elsewhere, except those for whom specific appropriations are made in the bill. Agreed to.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House. Without voting on any of the amendments, the House then, at 6 o'clock, adjourned.

"THE SAMPLE CITY CLAIM."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The tax-payers and honest citizens generally of New-York are indebted to you for your exposure of the iniquitous claim trumped up against the City by the late Attorney of the Board of Excise and engineered to judgment through the friendly judicature of the newly-appointed Surrogate of the County.

Our citizens had been lulled into the delusion that the Ring, by which the City had been so long victimized, had been broken up beyond the possibility of revival. The infamous job just sought to be perpetrated in the dark shows it to be still possessed of its former vitality.

By a singular coincidence, the great bulk of the petty suits charged for in the bill published by you were defended (!) by well-known hacks of the Tammany or anti-Tammany Ring. Ex-Recorder James M. Smith is found defending no less than 7,225 of them. Frederick Smyth, the defeated Tammany candidate for Recorder at the last election, defends 587; a Tammany ex-Judge, 395, and so on. And, whenever these co-operative defenses are interposed there follows an extra charge for the attorney of the Excise Board of $25 in each case. Out of the whole 15,000 cases there would seem to have been only 1,054 prosecuted to judgment. On each of these an additional $25 is charged. Were any of these 1,054 judgments entered in those cases said to have been defended by the Tammany or anti-Tammany hacks? If so, then each of such cases is charged to the City at the rate of $60. What became of the 14,000 cases on which judgments were not entered? How many of these were settled out of court (as the great majority of the suits brought by the attorneys of these public boards are usually settled) by the payment of costs—sometimes of $5, sometimes of $12—to the prosecuting attorney.

But for the interposition of Controller Green and yourself this shameful attempt to deplete our already over-burdened Treasury would have been effected without the least publicity being given to it. Let us hope the exposure will defeat the claim.

The Referee system is a vicious one in all cases. It is peculiarly so in cases of claim against the City, which, as you observe, ought all to be trid in public and by a jury. Here we have a stale claim, over ten years old, smuggled, as it were, to judgment before a Tammany Referee, just appointed by that high-toned organization to the important judicial office of Surrogate. I heard satisfaction expressed in some quarters at the appointment when it was first announced. Had the judgment which now seeks to fasten this outrageous extortion on the City been rendered by him before that appointment, I am inclined to believe that public denunciation would have been too strong to allow John Kelly or his Mayor to impose such an official on the public.

A TAX-PAYER OF FORTY YEARS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 22, 1876.

THE TRADE IN DISTILLED SPIRITS.

A meeting of dealers in rectified spirits was held yesterday in the Managers' room of the Produce Exchange, Mr. John Griffiths presiding, to take into consideration certain matters affecting their trade. After some discussion a resolution was adopted providing for the sending of a deputation to Washington to secure the passage of an amendment to section 3,298 of the Revised Statutes, providing that "when packages containing distilled spirits bear tax-paid stamps regularly issued, together with all the marks, brands, and numbers required by law, the same shall be exempt from the operations of this section."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 27.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.......b. c.121⅝
18,700 U. S. 6s, '81, C.......b. c.122⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....119⅛
18,000 U. S. 5s, 1881, C.........12.119
$11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67............121⅜
40,000 do......12.121⅜
10,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......b. c.121½
1,000 do..........121¼
10,000 U. S. 5s, 1881, R...........12.117⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

10 Del. & Hud......111½
100 Quicksilver...... 16¾
25 U. S. Express.... 69
100 Rock Island..b3.103⅞
100 do.........103⅞
700 Pacific Mail...... 21
200 do.......s3. 21
600 do......... 21⅛
200 do......... 21¼
600 do.......s3. 21⅛
300 Western Union... 65⅝
200 do......s3. 65⅝
500 do......... 65¾
200 do......s3. 65⅝
25 do......... 66
30 do......... 65½
500 do......... 65¾
100 do......... 65⅞
400 do......... 65¾
300 N. Y. C. & Hud...112
500 Erie Railway...... 15½
500 do......s3. 15½
300 do......... 15⅜
400 do.......b3. 15⅝
100 St. Paul......... 38¼
200 do......... 38⅜
100 do......... 38¼
20 Morris & Essex..102
100 Mich. Central.b3. 52½
100 do......... 52⅜
500 do......... 52½
100 do......... 52⅝
50 do......... 52¾
100 do......... 52½
100 Ohio & Miss..b3. 16½
100 Lake Shore....... 55⅝
500 do......... 55¾
200 do......s3. 55¾
200 do......... 55⅞
1100 do......s3. 55⅞
200 do......b3. 56
100 do......... 56
700 do......s3. 55⅞
900 do......s3. 55¾
800 do......s3. 55⅝
100 St. Paul Pref..... 64¼
100 do.......c. 64¼
230 Del.,Lack.& Wes.107½
350 do.........108½
100 do.........108¼
100 do.........108½
200 do.........108
200 do.........107¾
100 Pac. R. of Mo..... 14

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Dis.of C.3.65s. 69
1,000 Tenn.6s,new s. 41
4,000 L.& W.B.cons. 93
43,000 N. W. C. C. G. 91¼
5,000 do......... 91⅜
2,000 Mor.& Es. 1st.118½
5,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.110
1,000 Long Dock bs.107½
2,000 C.F.& M.1st.c. 86½
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 69
6,000 Cen.Pac. G.bs.106½
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st..104⅜
40,000 Union Pac.S.F. 92
1,000 U.P.7s,L.G.b c.100
1,000 T., P. & W.1st West'n div.... 80
10,000 C.S.1st,coupon. 64
2,000 L.& N. con.'98. 92¼
33 Bank of America.150
10 Ger. Amer. Bank. 78
105 Del. & H. Canal..112
25 do.........112¼
8 do.b. c.opg.113¼
5 do.........113¾
20 do......opg.114
1500 West. U.Tel.b. c. 65⅝
100 do......b30. 65⅝
300 Union M'g. Co. of Tenn.b. c.s20. 1⅝
5 American Ex.... 61½
50 do......... 62
300 P.M.S.S.Co.b.c.s3. 21⅛
100 do.......c. 21⅛
900 do......... 21⅛
200 do......b3. 21⅛
200 do......s3. 21
300 do......... 21
400 do......... 20⅞
100 Erie R'w'y.b.c b3. 15⅝
100 do......... 15⅜
6 Adams Ex...b. c.108⅜
100 Ill. Cent.b. c.s15. 97
15 Union Pac...b. c. 63¾
100 M. Cent.b. c.b60. 52¼
100 do......s3. 52¼
100 do......... 52⅛
300 do......... 52¼
100 do......... 52⅛
500 L.S. & M. S.b. c.s3. 55⅜
100 do......... 55¾
500 do......... 55⅝
500 do......... 55¾
300 do......b3. 55¾
100 Chi.& N.W.b. c.c. 39⅝
100 do......s3. 39½
30 Chic. & R. I...s3.104
30 do.....b. c.104¼
5 Central R. of N.J. 98
100 do.b. c..s3. 97½
100 do......... 97⅜
100 do.......c. 97½
500 C.,M.&S.P.b. c.s3. 38
200 do......... 38¼
100 do......... 38⅛
100 C.M&S.P. Pf.b.c.s4 64
400 do......... 64
100 Del., L. & W.b. c.107¾
200 do.........107⅞
20 Mor.& Essex.b. c.102
20 Chic. & Alton.... 99¾
10 do.....s60. 99⅜
100 do.b. c.s30. 98¾
20 P.,Ft.W. & C. gtd.102¼
100 do.........102
100 D.& S.City.b. c.s3. 65½
10 N.Y.N.H.& H.b. c.156
100 H. & St. Jo..b. c. 15
300 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 16¼
200 do......s3. 16¼
300 do......b3. 16¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20, C.,'65.........118⅛
15,000 do.........118¼
2,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st. 90½
5,000 N. W. C.C G.B. 91½
3,000 Hud.R.2d,S.F.111½
1,000 do.........112
5,000 B., H. & E.1st. 22⅜
5,000 do......... 22¼
80 Del. & Hudson....114
100 do......s5.114
200 Michigan Central. 52⅛
100 do......s10. 52
100 do......b5. 52
200 do......s3. 52
100 do......s3. 51⅞
100 do......... 51⅞
200 Pacific Mail...... 20⅞
600 do......... 20¾
700 do......... 20⅝
1800 do......... 20½
1000 do......... 20⅝
800 do......s3. 20¼
100 do......b3. 20⅜
500 do......... 20¼
500 do......s3. 20⅜
400 do......... 20¼
300 do......... 20⅜
100 do......s3. 20¼
50 N. Y. C. & Hud...112¼
700 Erie Railway..... 15½
600 St. Paul.......b3. 38
400 St. Paul Pref..... 63¾
100 Lake Shore....s3. 55⅝
1000 do......s3. 55½
100 do......... 55⅝
1200 do......... 55½
500 do......b3. 55⅜
100 do......s3. 55½
100 N. J. Central..... 97½
200 Ohio & Miss...... 16
100 North-west....s3. 39½
100 do......... 39½
200 Del.,Lack.& Wes.108
50 do.........108⅛
210 do.........108
100 Han. & St. Jo...b3. 14¾
100 Morris & Essex..102
100 Dub. & S. City.. 65
100 C., B. & Quincy..117½
100 Chicago & Alton.. 99
100 Kansas & Texas.. 11⅞
100 At. & Pac. Pf..... 3⅛
500 West. Union...s3. 65½
100 do......... 65½
300 do.....s.10. 65½
500 Union M. Co..s20. 1⅝
100 U. S. Express...c. 69½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$23,000 U. S. 5-20,C., 1865.........118⅛
11,000 U. S. 5-20, R., n., 1865......119
$3,000 U. S. 5-20, R., 1867.....b. c.121¼
10,000 U.S.5s,10-40,C.119
10,000 U. S.5s, C.,'81.118⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$29,000 N. C. 6s, old, J. & J......... 15½
10,000 Ten. 6s, new s. 41⅛
10,000 District of Col. 3.65s....b.c. 68⅞
1,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 77¼
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st..104⅜
5,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San Jo.bch... 91
4,000 Chic.&Alt.1st.117
2,000 M. & Es. Con..108
5,000 B., H. & E.1st. 22
2800 W. U. Tel.b.c.s3. 65½
200 do.......c. 65½
100 do......s5. 65½
1400 do......... 65½
200 do......s5. 65⅜
600 do......s3. 65⅜
1000 do......... 65½
10 U. S. Express.... 69½
15 Amer. Express.... 62½
100 do......... 63
25 Adams Ex...b.c.108¼
200 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.112½
100 Erie Railway.b.c. 15⅜
1700 do......... 15½
100 do......s10. 15½
800 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 16
100 do......b30. 16
100 do......s30. 15⅞
200 do......s3. 15⅞
100 do......... 15⅞
100 do......s3. 15¾
100 do......... 15¾
100 do......... 15⅞
600 Pac. Mail.....b.c. 20¼
200 do......... 20⅛
200 do......... 20¼
200 do......... 20⅜
900 do......... 20¼
1400 do......... 20⅛
600 do......... 20¼
200 do......... 20⅜
100 do......... 20¼
300 do......s10. 20⅛
700 do......... 20¼
100 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 52
500 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 55½
1100 do......s3. 55⅜
200 do......... 55⅜
300 do......b3. 55½
300 do......s4. 55⅜
100 do......b3. 55½
500 Chic. & N. W. b.c. 39⅜
400 do......... 39¼
600 do......... 39⅛
200 D., Lac. & W.b.c.108
300 C.,M. & St.P...b.c. 37⅞
100 do......... 38
100 do......s4. 37⅞
500 do......... 38
300 Chi., M., & St. P. Pf.........b. c. 68⅝
100 do......... 63¾
100 do......... 68⅝
100 H.&St.Jo..b.c.b3. 14½
100 do......... 14¼
20 do......... 14½
200 do......... 14
100 do......... 14¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 D.of C.3.65s. 68⅞
13,000 C.Pac.G.bds.106⅝
4,000 Un. Pac. 1st..104⅝
17 Consol. Coal..... 40¼
1000 Western Union. 65½
30 do......s3. 65⅜
300 do......... 65½
100 Erie Railway..... 15⅝
500 do......s10. 15½
300 do......s3. 15½
20 U. S. Express.... 70
30 do......... 69⅞
100 N.Y.C. & Hud....112
6 do.........111¾
10 do.........111⅞
100 do.........112
200 North-west...s3. 39⅜
100 N. J. Central..... 97½
100 do......... 97¾
100 Rock Island..b3.103⅞
400 do.........103¾
100 Pac. Mail.....b60. 20⅜
100 do......... 20¼
100 do......s3. 20⅛
900 do......... 20⅛
1700 do......s3. 20
500 do......... 20
1000 do......s3. 19⅞
1000 do......... 19⅞
100 Harlem.........138½
300 Lake Shore...s3. 55⅜
200 St. Paul......... 38
100 St. Paul Pf...... 63¾
100 do......s3. 63⅝
400 Del., Lack. & W..108
400 Ohio & Miss...... 16
100 do......b3. 16
100 At. & Pac. Pf..s3. 3
20 Morris & Essex..101¾
200 Han. & St. Jo.... 14¾
100 do......... 14¼

THURSDAY, April 27—P. M.

To-day was one of the dullest days known in the history of the Stock Exchange, business being almost at a complete standstill. The transactions footed up only the beggarly total of 76,710 shares, of which 22,300 were in Pacific Mail, 14,700 in Lake Shore, 12,600 in Western Union, and 6,300 in Erie. Pacific Mail, which, during the past few days, was about the only stock on the list that exhibited the slightest appearance of strength, was to-day conspicuously weak, the price falling off from 21¼ to 19⅞, with closing transactions at the lowest point. We learn that all efforts to effect, even at the eleventh hour, an amicable arrangement with the Panama Company, have proved abortive, and that the strife between the two corporations looks as though it would be continued indefinitely. Western Union, after advancing to 65⅞, dropped off to 65⅜, the decline being based on rumors—which the card of President Eckert, to be found elsewhere, shows to have been correct—that the Atlantic and Pacific Company had determined on a still further reduction in rates, to take effect from May 1. Erie was steady, fluctuating only ¼ ℘ cent. either way. North-western and St. Paul were comparatively steady at slightly lower quotations. Hannibal and St. Joseph opened at 15, a decline of 1 ℘ cent. from the closing quotations of yesterday, and fell off to 14, with closing sales at an improvement of ⅜ ℘ cent. The shares of the coal roads were somewhat firmer, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advancing to 108½, and New-Jersey Central to 97¾, with a reaction of ¼ ℘ cent. at the close.

There was no change in the money market to-day, the supply of capital having been ample at 3@4 ℘ cent. to call borrowers. Prime mercantile paper was in demand at 4½ to 6 ℘ cent. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day amounted to $700,000. There are indications of a hardening of the money market in the immediate future. In the first place the Treasury will take in a large amount of currency to be paid against the gold sold to-day, and the process of disbursing the Alabama awards will necessarily be slow, so that a vast amount of money will, for a time at least, be kept out of actual circulation. On the 1st of May $3,312,594 interest falls due on the funded debt of New-York City, to meet which the Controller will have to pursue the usual course of issuing revenue bonds to be taken up again in the Fall, after the City taxes have been collected. The May disbursements at this point amount to considerable, and probably some money now out on call may be called in on Saturday to meet those payments on Monday. May 1 is also rent day, which causes large amounts of money to change hands; but this is not likely to influence the situation in so large a degree as some of the other causes just mentioned. When, however, those financial settlements shall have been perfected, money is likely to rule easy for a long time to come.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities ⅛ ℘ cent. lower for Consols, the decline being attributed to the issue of a new Indian loan. The closing quotations were 95 5-16@95⅜ for money, and 95⅜ for the account. United States bonds were firm, and closed at 103⅝@103¾ for old 1865s, 109⅝ for 1867s, 107¼ for 10-40s, and 106¼@106⅜ for new fives. The Bank of England gained £410,000 for the week ending yesterday, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being now 48⅝ ℘ cent., against 47⅞ last week. The minimum rate of discount remains at 2 ℘ cent. The rates in the open market are lower. The specie in the Bank of France increased 18,563,000 francs during the week.

The sterling exchange market was firmer, and business was done at $4 87@$4 87½ for bankers' sixty-day bills, and $4 89½@$4 89¾ for demand.

Speculation in the Gold Room was dull during the morning, but after the bids for the Treasury gold became known it was more active. The price ruled at 112½@112⅝ during the greater portion of the day, momentarily, however, reaching 112¾. The closing sales were at 112½. Cash gold was dear, and borrowers paid as high as 1-64@1-32 per diem for its use, but considerable business was done at 3 to 7 ℘ cent. per annum. At the close loans were made flat, and at 2@3 ℘ cent. for carrying. The steamship Pommerania, which sailed for Europe to-day, took out $100,000 in silver.

There was a firm market for Government bonds, and prices were well maintained. New 5s sold at 118⅞@119 for coupon, 10-40s advanced to 119. Railroad bonds were firm on small transactions. The Pacific issues made a further improvement of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. Chicago and North-west consolidated coupon gold bonds were conspicuous in the early dealings, and advanced to 91½. State bonds were steady.

Advices from San Francisco reported an active and excited market there for mining shares, with a decline in prices ranging from 1 to 16 ℘ cent., the latter in Chollar Potosi.

The transactions at the Sub-Treasury here to-day were on a scale of great magnitude. The $5,883,000 new 5s recently sold to pay the Alabama awards, and which were taken by Drexel, Morgan & Co., were received from Washington and delivered, the Treasury receiving therefor $6,105,634 gold certificates. At noon the bids for this gold were opened, and reached in the aggregate $7,493,000 at 111.51 to 112.72. The awards were made at 112.16 to 112.72, an average of about 112.42. The current quotations in the Gold Room at the same time was 112⅝, so that the Government realized a very good price for its gold, considering the large amount it had offered for sale. The Treasury received both legal tenders and national bank notes from the successful bidders for the gold, and a large amount was taken out—about $1,100,000. The balance will be delivered from day to day, until it is all paid for. The prepayment of the May interest was commenced to-day, and $721,000 gold paid out for that account. The silver payments to-day were $19,600 to 225 applicants here, and $8,100 on drafts from Washington. The process of paying out this silver currency at the Sub-Treasury is a very tedious one at best, and a prominent bank officer suggests that it would tend to facilitate its distribution, and save trouble and expense, were the Treasury to place silver coin to the amount of say $9,000 in each of a number of the leading banks, the latter depositing $10,000 in sealed packages of fractional paper currency with the Treasury, the latter to be counted at the leisure of the Treasury clerks, and the surplus amount returned to the banks when the counting is completed. The public could thus get silver coin from the banks, as well as from the Treasury, and the process of putting the silver coin in circulation would be much more rapid than it is now. The suggestion seems worthy of consideration in the proper quarter.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1876.

Gold receipts	$6,601,095 78
Gold payments	142,689 84
Gold balance	53,301,006 64
Currency receipts	943,174 65
Currency payments	437,996 46
Currency balance	36,459,392 59
Customs	277,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 27.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	112⅝	112½
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118⅞	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121¼	121¼
Bills on London	$4 86¾@$4 87¼	$4 87@$4 87½
New-York Central	112	112¼
Rock Island	103⅞	103¾
Pacific Mail	21⅛	19⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	38¼	38
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref	64⅛	63⅝
Lake Shore	55⅝	55⅜
Chicago and North-western	39½	39⅜
Chicago and North-western Pref	59	59
Western Union	65⅝	65½
Union Pacific	64	64
Toledo and Wabash	2⅞	2⅞
Delaware, Lack. and Western	107¼	108¼
New-Jersey Central	97⅛	97½
Panama	130	130
Erie	15⅝	15½
Ohio and Mississippi	16¼	16
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4¾
Harlem	138	138½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	16	14⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	24½	24
Michigan Central	52⅛	52
Illinois Central	97⅛	97½
Missouri Pacific	14	14

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	112¼	112	668
Harlem	138½	137	100
Erie	15⅝	15⅜	6,300
Lake Shore	56	55⅜	14,700
North-western	39⅝	39⅛	2,100
Rock Island	104	103¾	700
Milwaukee & St. Paul	38⅜	37⅞	3,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf	64¼	63⅝	1,800
Del., Lack. & Western	108½	107½	2,530
New-Jersey Central	97¾	97⅛	750
Michigan Central	52⅝	51⅞	2,650
Del. & Hudson Canal	112	112	310
Chicago & Alton	99	99	200
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	117½	117½	100
Morris & Essex	102	102	120
Hannibal & St. Joseph	15	14	900
Dubuque & Sioux City	65½	65	200
Ohio & Mississippi	16½	15¾	3,200
Missouri Pacific	14¼	14	200
Atlantic & Pacific Pref	3⅛	3	200
Western Union	65⅞	65⅜	12,600
Pacific Mail	21¼	19⅞	22,300
Quicksilver	16¾	16¾	100
Kansas & Texas	11⅞	11⅞	100
Union Mining Company	1½	1½	800
United States Express	69⅞	69½	150
Total sales			76,778

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	126	127
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121⅝	121¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122⅝	122⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	114⅝	115⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118⅛	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg	119	119⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup	119	119⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121¼	121½
United States 5-20s, 186 , coupons	121¼	121⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	122⅝	123
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	122⅝	123
United States 10-40s, registered	118⅛	118⅜
United States 10-40s, coupons	118¾	119
United States 5s, 1881, registered	117½	117⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118¾	119

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $721,000 for interest and $48,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$31,800,000
Gold balances	3,044,783
Currency balances	3,443,514

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$64,132,654
Currency balances	3,887,682
Gold exchanges	8,604,167
Gold balances	1,900,835

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	33
Alabama 5s, '86	33
Alabama 8s, '86	33
Alabama 8s, '88	33
Ark. 6s, Funded	35
Ark.7s, L.R.&F.S.iss.	11
Ark.7s, Mem.& L.R.	12
Ark7s, L.R.P.B&N.O	11
Ark.7s, M.O.&R.Riv.	11
Ark.7s, Ark. Cen. R.	11
Connecticut 6s	110
Georgia 7s, new bds.	106
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	103½
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	105
Indiana 5s	103
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77.	103
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79.	103¼
Illinois War Loan	104
Kentucky 6s	103
Louisiana 6s	45
Louisiana 6s, new bs.	45
La. 6s, new F. Debt.	45
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	45
La. 6s, Levee bds.	45½
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75.	42
La. 8s, of 1910	45
Michigan 6s, '78-'9.	103½
Michigan 6s, '83	103½
Michigan 7s, '90	112
Mo. 6s, due in '76	101¾
Mo. 6s, due in '77	102
Mo. 6s, due in '78	102½
L. Bs. due '82 to '90 inc.	104½
Fund. Bds. due '94	5.104
Han. & St. J., due '76.	102½
Han. & St. J., due '80.	103½
Han. & St. J., due '87.	103½
N. Y. R. B. Loan	104½
N.Y.Coupon B.Loan.	104½
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	15
N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	15
N.C., N.C.R., J. & J.	60
N.C., N.C.R., A. & O.	60
N.C.do.cou.off, J.& J.	45
N.C.do.do.off, A. & O.	45
N. C. Fund. Act, '66.	10
N. C. Fund. Act, '68.	7½
N. C. n. bds., J. & J.	7
N. C. n. bds., A. & O.	7
N.C.Spe. Tax, class 1.	2¾
Ohio 6s, '81	106
Ohio 6s, '86	110
Rhode Island 6s	108
South Carolina 6s	34
S. C. 6s, J. & J	34
S. C. 6s, A. & O	34
S. C. Fund. Act, '65.	34
S.C.LandC.'89, J.& J.	34
S.C.LandC.'89, A. & O.	34
S. C. 7s, '88	35
Tennessee 6s, old	42⅞
Tenn. 6s, new bonds.	40¾
Tenn. 6s, new series.	40¾
Virginia 6s, old	34
Va. 6s, new bds., '66.	33
Va. 6s, new bds., '67.	33
Va. 6s, consol bds	73
Va. 6s, Def'd bds	8⅞
Dist.of Col.3.65s,1924.	68⅞
Dist. of Col. Reg'd	69

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st	116
Alb. & Susq. 2d	106
B.,C.R. & M.1st, 7sG.	41
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.	32
Chic. & Alton 1st	116
C., B. & Q. 8 p.c. 1st.	113¼
C., B. & Q. con'd 7s.	110
Chic.,R.I.& P.1st, 7s.	110¼
C.R.I.&P.S.F.6s'95.	98
Cen. R. of N. J.1st,n.	111⅛
Cen. R. of N. J.1st,C.	106¼
Cen. R. of N. J. C.	106
L. & W. B. Con. G.	94¾
Am.Dock & Imp.bds.	99
M.&St.P.1st.LaC.D.	101
M.&S.P.1st,I.&M.D.	94½
M. & St.P.Con.S.F.	88
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	106¾
Chic.&N.W. Int.bds.	105
Chic.&N.W.Con.bs.	103½
Chic.& N.W.Ext.bs.	95
Chic. & N. W. 1st.	103¾
C.&N. W. coup.G.B.	91⅜
Peninsula 1st.Conv.	100
Chicago & Mil. 1st.	101½
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.	106½
D.,Lack.&W.7s,Con.	106
Morris & Essex 2d.	110
Mor. & Es.7s of 1871.	106
Mor. & Es.1stCon.G.	107½
Erie 1st, extended	110
Erie 2d 7s, 1879	101½
Erie 3d 7s, 1883	101½
Long Dock Bonds	107½
Buff.,N.Y.&E.1st,'77.	90
Han.&St.Jo.L.G's.	110
Han.&St.Jo.8s, Con.	77
M. S., N.I.S.F. 7 p.c.	109⅝
Cleve. & Tol. S.F.	107½
Cleve. & Tol. N.Bds.	102
Cleve.,P.&A.old bds.	105
Cleve.,P.&A.N. bds.	103½
Det., M. & Tol. bds.	101½
Buff. & State L. 7s.	103
Kal. & W. Pig. 1st.	88
Lake Sh. Div. bds.	102½
Lake Sh. C. C. 1st.	106
Lake Sh. C. R. 1st.	104⅝
M. Cen. C. 7s, 1902.	103⅝
M. C. 1st, 8s, '82,S.F.	110
N. J. South. 1st, 7s.	23
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	105¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.	105½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	102½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.	101½
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	118¼
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.	111
North Missouri 1st.	95
Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	69
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	106½
Cen.Pac.,Cal.&O.1st.	91
Union Pac. 1st bds.	104⅜
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	100
Union Pac. Skg. F.	91¾
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.	90
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	117½
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	109½
Cle. & P. 4th S. F.	103¾
C., C. & I. 1st.	46⅜
St. L. & I. M. 1st.	99
Alton & T. H. 1st.	100
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	91½
Tol., P. & W., E. D.	80
Tol., P. & W., W. D.	80
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	88
T. & W. 1st, S.L.D.	67
T. & W. Equip. Bds.	5
Han. & Naples 1st.	35
Gt. West. 1st, '88.	87½
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st.	67
W. Un. Bds., 1900 C.	102½

And the following for City Bank shares:

American Exchange	109½
Commerce	115
First National	200
Fourth National	91
German American	78
Imp. & Traders'	190
Merchants' Exchange	95
Nassau	103
Ninth National	80
Park	120
State of New-York	46

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 27.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	104¼	....
City 6s, new	108	108⅛
United Companies of New-Jersey	135½	135⅝
Pennsylvania Railroad	54⅝	54¾
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	44	44⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	58½	58⅝
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	19⅝	19¾
Northern Central Railroad	34½	35¼
Lehigh Navigation	47⅜	47½
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	103½	....

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1876.

☞ THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, in acknowledgment of the increased patronage extended to it, respectfully announces a further reduction of its tariff rates between the principal cities in the East and those in the West, to take effect on MONDAY, May 1, 1876.

THOS. F. ECKERT, President.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 27, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	42
Bees-wax, pks	3
Cotton, bales	7,417
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	388
Copper, bbls	30
Copper, cakes	242
Dried Fruit, pks	42
Eggs, bbls	3,354
Flour, bbls	11,686
Wheat, bushels	99,460
Corn, bushels	53,008
Oats, bushels	20,100
Rye, bushels	8,000
Malt, bushels	6,500
Grass-seed, bags	355
Flax-seed, bags	100
Peas, bushels	11,700
Corn-meal, bbls	215
Corn-meal, bags	224
Oat-meal, bbls	191
Essential Oil, bbls	104
Hops, bales	70
Hides, No	5,848
Hides, bales	1,060
Leather, sides	9,832
Moss, bales	29
Istle, bales	93
Spirits Turp., bbls	272
Resin, bbls	925
Oil-cake, pks	992
Pork, pks	3
Beef, pks	115
Cut-meats, pks	1,628
Grease, pks	67
Lard, pks	664
Lard, kegs	250
Stearine, pks	60
Butter, pks	4,913
Cheese, pks	1,667
Tallow, pks	41
Lard-oil, bbls	160
Pea-nuts, bags	164
Rice, pks	464
Sugar, N. O., hhds	50
Starch, bxs	100
Skins, bales	679
Tea, half-chests	69
Tobacco, hhds	572
Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	252
Whisky, bbls	662
Wool, bales	260

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted firm on a fair inquiry. Sales reported to-day of 3,550 bags Rio by the Anna, 2,617 bags do. by the Dautto, 500 bags do. by the Ceres, and 139 bags Santos by the Donao on private terms. ....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening, 122,367 bags; at the outports, 69,081 bags, and afloat and loading for the United States, 94,100 bags, (of which 35,200 bags were for New-York).... Other kinds have been in more request at about steady rates, with the recent movements (part previously reported) summed up thus: 2,559 bags Maracaibo, 295 bags Jamaica, 345 bags Mexican, and 208 bags Savanilla, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 434 bags Savanilla in transit to Europe. ....Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 26,086 bags and 191,321 mats.... We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15½c.@15¾c.; fair, 17¼c.@17½c.; good, 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18¼c.@18½c., gold, ℘ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15¾c.@19¼c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 17c.@17¾c.; do., job lots, ordinary to choice, 15¾c.@19½c.; Java, invoices, 22c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Savanilla, 16½c.@18½c.; Mexican, 17c.@18c.; Macassar, 18½c.@19½c.; Ceylon, 17½c.@18½c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19c.; and San Domingo, 15c.@15½c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull to-day for early delivery, and quoted weak in price on liberal offerings....Ordinary quoted at 9 5-16c.; Low Middling at 12 1-16c.@12 5-16c.; Middling at 12⅞c.@13 1-16c. ℘ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 444 bales, (of which 152 bales were on last evening,) including 102 bales to exporters, 294 bales to spinners, and 48 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery an active movement has been reported, but at reduced figures, under urgent offerings....Sales have been reported since our last of 36,500 bales, (of which 3,500 bales were on last evening, and 33,000 bales to-day,) with 2,500 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with April options closing at 12¾c.@12 25-32c.; May, 12¾c.@12 25-32c.; June, 12 15-16c.@12 31-32c.; July, 13⅛c.@13 5-32c.; August, 13 5-16c.; September, 13 9-32c.@13 5-16c.; October, 13 3-32c.@13 5-32c.; November, 13 1-16c.@13 3-32c.; December, 13 1-16c.@13 3-32c., showing a decline of ⅛c.@7-32c. ℘ lb., closing weak. The receipts at this port to-day were 7,417 bales, and at the shipping ports were 3,368 bales, against 2,697 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 23,129 bales, against 23,576 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,910,864 bales, against 3,300,303 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (five days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 27,318 bales; to the Continent, 17,225 bales; stock in New-York, 189,263 bales; consolidated stock at all the shipping ports, 539,075 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 5-16	9 5-16	9 5-16	9 5-16
Strict Ordinary	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 3-16
Good Ordinary	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 15-16	10 15-16
Strict Good Ord	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Low Middling	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Strict Low Mid	12½	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Middling	12⅞	13	13 1-16	13 1-16
Good Middling	13⅜	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Strict Good Mid	13¾	13⅞	14	14
Middling Fair	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Fair	15	15⅛	15¼	15¼

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 7-16	Low Middling	11 1-16
Strict Good Ord	10 9-16	Middling	11 15-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered quite freely, holders generally showing increasing urgency to place supplies. Prices have favored buyers throughout, and, in instances, further concessions have been made of 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl. The demand for shipping stock has been fairly active at the modified figures, in good part for City Mill Extras and other brands suited to the West Indies and South American trade. Most other descriptions in quite moderate request. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 18,500 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $4 75@$5 50; inferior to choice No. 2 at $3@$3 65, mainly at $3 35@$3 60; poor to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 10@$4 75, the latter an extreme, chiefly at $4 30@$4 50; inferior to choice Extra State at $4 85@$5 20, mainly at $5@$5 20; choice to fancy do., $5 20@$5 60, chiefly at $5 25@$5 35; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 25, mainly at $5 50@$6 for the West Indies, and $5@$5 20 for the English markets; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 20, chiefly at $5@$5 20; fancy do. at $5 25@$5 35; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping, at $4 85@$5 20 for small lots and lines; very poor to fancy Minnesota Extras, straight, $5@$7 25, chiefly at $5 65@$6 50 for trade brands, and $5@$5 20 for shipping brands; Minnesota patent Extra, inferior to very choice, at $6 25@$8 75, mostly at $7 25@$8, (with a few fancy brands quoted higher, up to $9 75;) Western Trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock, $5 10@$7; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 10@$7, chiefly at $5 85@$6 25, partly for the West Indies; Western White do., Extra, $5 35@$8, mainly at $5 75@$6 75; St. Louis Extras, $5 25@$8, with fancy brands do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 25@$6 75 ℘ bbl....Included in the sales have been 11,250 bbls. shipping stock, largely City Mill Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in quite moderate supply, and held with some show of confidence, but has been quiet without much animation in the local market the demand having been mostly for job lots at the current quotations....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,040 bbls., in lots, at $4 20@$4 75 for inferior to choice Superfine, $5@$6 25 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, $6 25@$8 75 for fair to very choice trade and family. ....Rye Flour has been in better supply and less demand, closing easier in price. We quote at from $4 10@$4 65 for very poor to very good Fine, and $4 80@$5 15 for good to Superfine....Sales, 350 bbls., in lots, mainly at $4 95@$5 10 for very good to choice Superfine....Corn-meal has been in less request, with prices tending downward....We quote at from $2 65@$3 25 for poor to choice Yellow Western, $3 10@$3 35 for Yellow Jersey, $3@$3 30 for Pennsylvania, and $3 60 for Brandywine....Sales have been reported equal to 625 bbls., in lots....Corn-meal, in bags, has been in slack request, within the range of $1 18@$1 50 for ordinary to very choice, ℘ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat further declined to-day 1c.@2c. a bushel, under more urgent offerings, in good part to arrive, without leading to any marked increase in the dealings, though the export inquiry was somewhat brisker, at the ruling figures, especially toward the close. Winter Wheat has been also quoted cheaper, and offered more freely, partly to arrive, with a somewhat better demand noted at the modified quotations, chiefly for shipment, in good part to the Continent. Sales have been reported to-day of 187,000 bushels, (part to arrive soon,) including good to prime No. 1 Spring at $1 28½@$1 30, chiefly prime No. 1 Duluth, afloat, at $1 30, and No. 1 Minnesota, afloat, at $1 29@$1 30; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, at $1 21; No. 2 do., to arrive within a week or ten days, reported on private terms, quoted at $1 20 asked; Nos. 2 and 3 Milwaukee Spring, Mixed, afloat, $1 14; good No. 3 Milwaukee do., $1 13; No. 3 Chicago Spring, afloat, $1 10@$1 12, nearly all at $1 12; do., odd car lots, $1 09@$1 10; ungraded Spring, car lots, $1 03½@$1 15; very good White Michigan, $1 44; strictly prime Amber Michigan, 16,000 bushels, to arrive within ten days, at $1 38; New-York "no grade" Red Winter at $1 03; and prime White Canada, in bond, at $1 35 ℘ bushel....Corn has been moderately active for early delivery, and without material changes as to values. The export call has been somewhat brisker, in good part for New-York Steamer Mixed. The home trade inquiry has been fair. The dealings in New-York "no grade" Mixed have been quite liberal. New-York Mixed has been offered sparingly, and has been quiet, though wanted, partly to provide for maturing April contracts. Sales have been reported to-day of 51,000 bushels, including New-York Mixed, at 66c.@67c., the inside price for odd car lots; New-York Steamer Mixed at 65c.@65½c., chiefly at 65c.; New-York "no grade" Mixed, (of which about 23,000 bushels were reported sold) at 61c.@61½c., mostly at 61½c.; ungraded Mixed Western, car lots, at 62c.@63½c.; New-York "unmerchantable" at 60c.; Yellow Southern, prime, at 66c., from pier; and round Yellow, car lots, at 68½c. ℘ bushel....And for forward delivery, sales were reported of 10,000 bushels New-York Mixed, seller April, at 67c., (on which basis one or two contracts were also reported settled;) 10,000 bushels do., first half of May, at 62c.; and 10,000 bushels do., seller May, at 61½c. ℘ bushel, closing weak....Rye has been in rather more demand, with sales reported to-day of 8,000 bushels prime Milwaukee, to arrive next week, at 88c. ℘ bushel....Prime to choice Canada, in bond, quoted nominally at 90c.@92c.; State nominally at 95c.@98c....Barley quoted irregular in price, on a light movement; 6,500 bushels California Chevalier, of recent arrival, sold at $1 10 ℘ bushel....Nothing really new in Malt or Peas....Oats have been more active, but at generally lower prices, notably so in the instance of supplies in store, which were offered with more eagerness. Sales have been reported to-day of 72,000 bushels, including prime Mixed State, afloat, 8,500 bushels, at 47c.; poor to about good No. 2 Chicago, in store and afloat, at 42c.@44c.; No. 2 do., to arrive by rail, 17,000 bushels, at 41½c.; poor to choice Mixed Western, car lots, at 40c.@47c.; poor to prime White Western, car lots, at 45c.@51c.; fair to very choice White State at 48½c.@53c.; New-York No. 1 at 47c.; New-York "rejected" at 41c. ℘ bushel. ....Hay, Straw, and Feed without further important alteration....Clover-seed has been in fair demand for home use, with good to prime Western, in lots, quoted at 16½c.@16¾c.; strictly prime to choice State at 16¾c.@17c....Timothy-seed more sought after within the range of $2 65@$2 75; Rough Flax, $1 55@$1 70 ℘ bushel....Other Seeds dull within the previous range.

HIDES—Have been quoted weak in price on a restricted movement. Sales have been reported of 500 Dry Texas at 16c.; 800 Bogota, 1,200 Mexican, 500 Dry California, 950 City's, and 600 Mexican Kips on private terms.

MILK—The contract price paid for milk for the month of April is 3c.@4c. ℘ quart, the highest rate being paid in standing contracts. Sales were made at the depots to-day at the rate of $1 20@$1 80 ℘ 40-quart can.

MOLASSES.—A moderate inquiry has been noted for desirable invoices of foreign at steady rates....Cuba Muscovado quoted on the basis of 33c. for 50 test.... Jobbing trade good at full prices....New-Orleans in more demand at 48c.@60c., for good to fancy....Syrups have been in fair request within the range of 38c.@60c. for Sugar; 35c.@40c. for Molasses....Sugar-house Molasses has been of comparatively ready sale within the range of 17c.@20c. for hhds. and bbls....Stock of Molasses in first hands estimated at 8,247 hhds. Cuba, 164 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,033 hhds. English Islands; also, 4,800 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in quite moderate request at essentially unchanged prices....We quote within the range of $1 75@$1 80 for Strained to good Strained; $1 85@$2 12½ for No. 2; $2 50@$4 for No. 1; $4 75@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass, ℘ 280 lb. Sales reported of 300 bbls. medium at $2 12½@$3 ℘ 280 lb....Tar continues in limited demand at from $2@$2 25 ℘ bbl....City Pitch at $1 90@$2 ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been very quiet, with merchantable for prompt delivery quoted at the close barely steady at 36c. ℘ gallon. Sales 90 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Under much more favorable advices from the Creek, the market was quoted decidedly stronger, on lighter offerings, with rather more demand....Crude has been quoted for early delivery up to 8¼c., in bulk, and 11c., in shipping order, on a restricted offering, but has been quiet, the sharp advance impeding operations. Sales, 500 bbls., in bulk, at 8¼c....Refined has been in moderate request, and quoted at the close for early delivery up to 14c. Sales, 4,000 bbls....Refined, in cases, 18c.@20c....Naphtha nominal....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 13¾c.@14c., though sales were reported of 4,000 bbls at 13½c.... At Baltimore, for early delivery, at close, 13¾c.@14c. Sales reported of 2,000 bbls. on private terms.

PROVISIONS—Western advices to-day were very unfavorable for Pork and Lard, which were consequently further depressed materially, under liberal offerings, and a moderately active demand, closing, however, more steadily....Mess Pork has been quoted lower, and more sought after, for early delivery, chiefly for shipment....Sales reported since our last of 920 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, nearly all for shipment, at $21 25@$21 60, closing at $21 50....And for forward delivery, Western Mess, business has been fairly active, with May option quoted at the close at $21 30@$21 35; June, $21 50; July, $21 70; August, $21 85@$21 90....Sales reported of 2,250 bbls. May at $21 25@$21 30; 2,500 bbls. June at $21 45@$21 60.... Prime Mess dull; Western quoted at $21@$21 25; sales, 25 bbls. at $21 25....Extra Prime at $18.... Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand and firmer; City quoted at 10¼c.@10½c.; light Pigs at 10⅝c. ℘ lb. Cut-meats have been generally inactive and quoted weak in price....Sales reported of small lots of Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12c.@12¼c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock on the basis of our quotations.... We quote thus: Pickled Shoulders at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10½c.; Pickled Hams at 12¾c.@13¼c.; Smoked Hams at 14½c.@15c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12c.@13¼c....Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., 12¼c.@13c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., nominal....Western Dry-salted Short Cut Hams, 18 to 15 lb., at 12¾c.@13¼c....Fresh Hams, 12¾c.; fresh Shoulders at 9c....Bacon has been very quiet to-day, yet without change of moment as to values....City Long Clear quoted at the close at 12½c.; Western Long Clear, 12¼c.; do., Short Clear, 12¾c. ....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 12½c. Sales, 100 bxs. City Long Clear at 12½c....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 11½c.; Short Clear, 12c.; Short Rib at 11⅞c. ....Western Steam Lard has been in light request for early delivery at the reduced figures....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 250 tcs. prime on private terms, closing at $13 37½@$13 40....And for forward delivery, quite active, with Western Steam, May option, quoted at the close at $13 30@$13 32½; June, $13 45; July, $13 62½@$13 65, and August at $13 75@$13 77½.... Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 3,000 tcs., May option, at $13 30; 6,750 tcs., June, at $13 40@$13 60, 4,000 tcs., July, at $13 62½@$13 77½, and 2,250 tcs. August at $13 75@$13 85....City Steam Lard has been inactive and quoted lower, closing at $13 37½....No. 1 City quoted at $12 50....Refined Lard continues in moderate demand, and quoted for the Continent at $13 50@$13 62½; South America at $14@$14 12½, and for the West Indies at $12 87½....Sales reported of 750 tcs. for the Continent on private terms....Beef has been in somewhat better demand at previous prices....We quote barreled Beef at $13 for Extra Mess, and $12@$12 50 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Sales 150 bbls.... And Tierced Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $22; India Mess, $24; City Extra India Mess, $27@$28; Philadelphia do. at $26. Sales 200 tcs....Beef Hams continue inactive at $24@$26 for very good to choice Western, and $22@$23 for Southern. Sales, 40 bbls....Butter heavy, and Cheese about steady on moderate dealings.... Fresh Eggs have been in rather slack demand, and quoted at 15½c.@17½c. for fair to very choice, and the main dealings within the range of 16c.@17c. ℘ dozen. ....Tallow has been more active, with sales reported of 250,000 lb. prime City at 8¾c.@8 13-16c.; and 35 tcs. on private terms....Stearine lower, leading to heavier purchases; prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 14¼c.@14½c.; choice City, in hhds., 14¾c. Sales, 500 tcs. prime Western at 14¼c.; and 20,000 lb. choice City, in hhds., on private terms.... ....Domestic Rice has been in good request in a jobbing way at full rates....We quote good ordinary to choice Carolina at $5 75@$7 25; Louisiana at $4 75@$6.... East India has been in demand for shipment at firm prices....We quote Rangoon at $6@$6 25, currency, and $2 55@$2 62½, gold, in bond; Patna at $7 25@$7 50, currency, free, and $3 87@$4 12½, gold, in bond, ℘ 100 lb. Stock of Rangoon, in first hands, estimated at 2,000 bags.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet but steady, with sales reported to-day of 400 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; and 60 hhds. Centrifugal at 8½c. And last evening, 600 hhds. Refining Cuba at current rates; and 4,245 bags Bahia at 7½c. ℘ lb....The receipts here since April 1 have been 58,925 hhds., 19,058 bxs., and 78,099 bags, (also 2,534 hhds. Melado.)...Sales to this morning, 40,834 hhds., 11,847 bxs., and 17,400 bags. (Also, 100 hhds. Melado.)....Stock in first hands here to-day estimated at 61,997 hhds., 29,584 bxs., and 214,843 bags, (and 5,475 hhds. Melado,) against 74,454 hhds., 30,893 bxs., and 90,550 bags; (also, 443 hhds. Melado,) April 29, 1875.... We quote for Refining Cuba, 7 9-16c.; good do. at 7 13-16c.; prime do., 7 15-16c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8c.@8⅜c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¼c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7½c.; Molasses Sugar, 6½c.@7½c.; Melado, 4½c.@6c....Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at unaltered rates....Crushed quoted at 10½c.; Powdered at 10½c.; Granulated at 10¼c.; Cut Loaf at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Hard Loaf at 14c.; Soft White, 9⅝c.@9¾c., and do. Yellow 8c.@9c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Quiet at about former rates; 1,400 hf. chests Green sold on private terms. And by auction there were 3,956 hf. chests sold at easy prices on Green, but otherwise no changes, as follows: 1,277 hf. chests Moyune Green at 20½c.@67½c.; 204 pks. Ping Suey, 49½c.@63c.; 946 hf. chests Japan, 28c.@51c.; 700 hf. chests Foochow Oolong, 26c.@50c.; 356 hf. chests Formosa do., 32c.@35c., and 483 hf. chests Amoy do., 25½c.@26c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY.—Quoted down to $1 11; sales, 100 bbls.

FREIGHTS.—A good demand prevailed for Grain-room on berth and charter, chiefly on berth; and for Provision-room on berth at generally firm rates. Tonnage for Petroleum was in fair request at about late figures. Market otherwise comparatively quiet.... For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, rumored at 6d. ℘ bushel; 2,200 bxs. Cheese at 30s.; 800 pks. Lard, Bacon, &c., at 25s. ℘ ton, 35 bales Hops at ½d. ℘ lb., and 125 pks. Tallow on private terms....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℘ bbl., and 8,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ℘ bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 100 pks. Tallow on private terms; 70 tcs. Beef at 5s. ℘ tierce; 1,500 bags Oat-meal and 3,600 Staves (of recent shipment) on private terms....For Bristol, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl....For Hull, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ℘ 60 lb....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British brig, 289 tons, with about 1,900 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. ℘ quarter.... For Cork and orders, a British bark, 540 tons, with about 3,600 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, 509 tons, with about 3,300 quarters do., from do., on private terms; another, with about 3,600 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 5s. 6d. ℘ quarter....For Havre, by sail, 600 tcs. Lard, on private terms....For Antwerp, a British bark, 1,032 tons, with about 6,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 9d.; another 716 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. do., from do., reported at 3s. 7½d. ℘ bbl....For Bremen, a German bark, 751 tons, with about 5,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl., (with option of Hamburg)....For Hamburg, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 1.30 reich-marks, showing an advance; 250 bags Coffee, 1,250 bxs. Extract Logwood, 150 pks. Tobacco, 500 pks. Provisions. 50 bbls. Dried Apples, and 600 pks. Agricultural Machinery, (of recent shipments,) at current rates.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 400 pks. Provisions, 75 pks. Tobacco, 175 pks. Agricultural Implements, 300 bbls. Lubricating Oil, and 3,300 Staves, (reported as of recent shipments,) at current figures....For Padang and Singapore, a British bark, 504 tons, hence, with about 16,000 cases Petroleum, reported on private terms, quoted at about 30c. ℘ case....For Jamaica, an American brig, 159 tons, hence, with general cargo at 30c. ℘ bbl, and another, 271 tons hence with do., reported at $950.... Lumber, Ice, and Coal trades, coastwise, moderately active within the previous range of quotations.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, April 27.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 306 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,789 head, or 517 cars, of which 409 cars were through consignments, the balance on sale here, against 564 cars for the same time last week, and 542 cars for the same week last year; there was no market to-day; the fresh arrivals were through consignments; the yards are bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,000 head, against 7,200 head for the same time last week, and 9,600 head for the same week last year. The market was slow. Sales of 2 cars clipped Ohio Sheep for Brighton on private terms; the balance were shipped out, leaving the yards bare of stock. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,000 head, against 10,000 head for the same time last week, and 10,500 head for the same week last year. The market was slow and the demand light. Sales of 1 car good quality, averaging 154 lb., at $8 15; 3 cars heavy at $8 35@$8 50, all for city trade; 1 car Yorkers remains unsold.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,500 head; market active, but weak, with downward tendency; common to fair Butcher's, $2 75@$3 50; best, $3 75@$4; Stockers, $3 50@$4 25; medium to choice Shipping, $4@$4 80; best, $5@$5 25; shipments, 4,900 head. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000 head; market active, 5c.@10c. lower; Light, $7 50; Packing, $7 60; Shipping, $7 80@$7 90; Philadelphias, $8@$8 10; shipments, 4,700 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market dull.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat unsettled, active, but weak, and 1¾c. lower; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 97¾c.@98c., spot; 98⅛c., May; sales at 99c.@$1 01⅜, June; closed at 99¾c., June; No. 3 Chicago Spring, 89c.@89½c.; rejected, 77½c.@78c. Corn active, but weak and lower, unsettled; No. 2 at 46c., spot; 46c.@46¼c., May; 45⅞c., June; rejected, 41c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 at 31⅝c., May and June. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley, 60c.@63c., spot; 57c., May. Pork dull, weak, and lower, unsettled; $20 62½@$20 70, spot; $20 70, May; $20 90, June; $21 12½, July; has sold at $20 50, May; Lard heavy, dull; holders anxious to realize; $12 80@$12 85, spot; $12 85@$12 87½, May; $13@$13 02½, June. Bulk-meats dull, weak, and lower; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Whisky steady, with a fair demand, at $1 07. Clover-seed dull and a shade lower, at $8 50@$9. Timothy firmer, but not quotably higher, at $2 25@$2 60. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 86,000 bushels Corn, 55,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 174,000 bushels Wheat, 252,000 bushels Corn, 51,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Rye, 1,300 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—Flour dull and drooping; only a small local demand. Wheat firmer, inactive; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 38, cash; $1 40, May; $1 33, June; No. 3 do., $1 25, May; $1 20, June. Corn dull and lower for cash; a good demand for future delivery; No. 2 Mixed, 41½c. bid, cash and April; 44⅞c.@45⅝c., May; 44⅞c.@45c., June. Oats inactive; No. 2, 33½c., cash. Rye, 67c. bid. Barley dull; unchanged. Whisky steady, unchanged. Pork nominally lower; $22 bid. Lard unchanged. Bulk-meats dull and lower; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c. and 11⅝c.@11¾c. Bacon unsettled; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c. and 12½c.@12⅝c. Live Hogs quiet; unchanged. Cattle quiet; unchanged. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 80,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 head Hogs, 700 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—Flour firmer but not quotably higher. Wheat dull at $1 12@$1 25. Corn quiet at 50c.@51c. Oats firmer at 38c.@43c. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork quiet at $21 50, bid; $22, asked. Lard dull and nominal; Steam Rendered 13c.; Kettle do., 13½c.@13¾c. Bulk-meats unsettled and lower; Shoulders nominally 8c. Sales of Clear Rib Sides at 11c., cash; 11⅞c., buyer June; 12¼c., buyer July; Clear Sides nominally 11½c.@11⅝c. Bacon dull and nominal; Shoulders, 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Clear Sides, 12½c.@12⅝c. Hogs steady; common to good light, $6 75@$7 75; fair to good heavy, $7 80@$8; sales chiefly at $7 50@$7 70; receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 1,07 head. Whisky steady at $1 07. Butter easier, but not quotably lower. Freights unchanged.

BUFFALO, April 27.—Receipts—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 10,500 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat inactive and unsettled. Corn quiet and steady; sales, 8 cars on track at 60c.; 3 cars Kansas at 61c.@62c. Oats neglected; none here. Rye inactive. Barley dull; sales of 1,000 bushels Canada at 90c. Peas steady; sales of 1,000 bushels Canada at 87c. Beans quiet. Seeds fairly active, but unchanged. Pork dull at $23 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c. Highwines nominal.

TOLEDO, April 27.—Flour steady. Wheat steady, in fair demand; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 37; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 25; No. 2 do. $1 20; Extra do., $1 37; Amber Michigan, $1 23; May, $1 23¼; June, $1 24¾; No. 2 do., $1 05½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 30¼, to arrive; No. 3 Red held at $1 14; Rejected, 89½c. Corn steady, in good demand; High Mixed, spot and April, 54½c.; May, 51¾c.; June, 50c.; Low Mixed, 51c.; No. 2 White, 51c.; no grade, [illegible]; damaged, 43c. Oats dull; No. 2 offered at 35c.; no buyers; Michigan, 35½c. Clover-seed, $9. Receipts—10,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 1,900 bushels Oats. Shipments—600 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, April 27.—Flour steady; sales, 1,500 bbls. Wheat quiet; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club on private terms, held generally at $1 32@$1 33; No. 1 White Michigan quoted at $1 45; Extra do., $1 55. Corn lower; sales of old Western Mixed at 65c. Barley quiet; No. 1 Canada held at $1; No. 2 Bay, $1 05. Corn-meal firmer; Bolted, $26@$27 ℘ ton; Unbolted, $25@$26 ℘ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17; Shipstuffs, $18; Middlings, $20@$21 ℘ ton. Canal freights—Boats are loading Wheat at 6¾c. to New-York. Lake receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, April 27.—Flour dull; unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 08; hard do., $1 24; No. 2 do., $1 01; May, $1 01¼; June, $1 02; No. 3 do., 90½c. Corn weak; less active; No. 2, 51c. Oats in fair demand; No. 2, May, 32¼c. Rye quiet, but steady; No. 1, 70c. Barley firmer; No. 2 Spring, 89c.@90c.; No. 3 do., 52c. Provisions dull; neglected. Mess Pork, $20 50. Lard—Prime Steam, 12⅞c.@13c. Freights very dull; nominal; Wheat to Buffalo, 4c. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,500 bbls. Flour, 120,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, April 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat easier at $1 15@$1 30. Corn firm at 47c.@48c. Oats dull at 38c.@42c. Rye dull and unchanged. Provisions dull and drooping; order demand limited; difficult to give accurate quotations. Pork, $22. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, $12 40@$12 50; Clear Sides, $12 65@$12 75. Sugar-cured Hams, 14¼c.@15c. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c.@14½c.; Keg, 15c. Whisky steady at $1 07. Bagging quiet but firm and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 27.—Sugar firmer; common, 7c.@7½c.; fair, 7¾c.@8½c.; prime, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; choice, 9c. Corn-meal dull and lower at $2 35. Oats lower at 40c.@43c. Pork dull at $22 25@$22 50. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅛c. premium; sterling, $5 50½ for the bank. Gold, 113¼.

PROVIDENCE, April 27.—Printing Cloths firm at 3¾c., cash, for standard and extra 64x64's, with moderate sales on that basis.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, April 27.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.@11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.@10¾c.; net receipts, 245 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 31 bales; coastwise, 360 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 17,752 bales.

GALVESTON, April 27.—Cotton weak and irregular; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 596 bales; gross, 656 bales; exports, coastwise, 101 bales; sales, 791 bales; stock, 26,752 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 991 bales; gross, 1,409 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,443 bales; sales, 3,800 bales; stock, 187,518 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12 1-16c.; Low Middling, 11 1-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9 13-16c.; net receipts, 168 bales; gross, 177 bales; sales, 208 bales; stock, 24,678 bales.

MOBILE, April 27.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 353 bales; exports, coastwise, 50 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 35,309 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 27—12:30 P. M.—United States bonds, 1865s, 103¾. Erie Railway shares, 14⅛.

4 P. M.—Consols, 95 5-16 for money, and 95⅜ for the account. United States bonds, 1867s, 109⅝.

3:15 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £410,000 during the past week.

3:30 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities, which last week was 47⅞ ℘ cent., is now 48⅝ ℘ cent.

PARIS, April 27.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 18,563,000f. during the past week. Exchange on London, 25f. 23c. for short sight. Five ℘ cent. Rentes, 106f. 2½c. for the account.

LIVERPOOL, April 27—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 6¼d.; Middling Orleans, 6 7-16d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; receipts, 6,800 bales, of which 2,800 are American. Futures, 1-32d. dearer. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6 3-16d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6 5-16d.; do. do., July and August delivery, at 6⅜d.

LIVERPOOL, April 27—2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,800 bales were American.

3 P. M.—Provisions—Beef—Extra India Mess dull at 110s. Cheese—American choice dull at 61s. Produce—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 24s.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures flat and 1-32d. cheaper. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, at 6 11 32d. Provisions—Cheese, 61s. ℘ cwt. for the best grades of American. Bacon, 53s. ℘ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

LONDON, April 27—3 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 22s. 6d.

5 P. M.—Produce—Sperm-oil, £93 ℘ ton. Linseed-oil, 22s. 3d.@22s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Provisions—Sugar, 21s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for No. 12, Dutch Standard, on the spot, and 21s. 6d.@21s. 9d. for do., afloat.

ANTWERP, April 27.—Petroleum, 28f. for fine Pale American.

FRANCE.

INCIDENTS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

THE EASTERN QUESTION—EXCITED DISCUSSIONS IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—THE GOVERNMENT TALKS PLAINLY TO THE BONAPARTISTS—M. ROUHER HELPED OUT OF A "FIX"—AN INTERESTING SURGICAL OPERATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 12, 1876.

The Easter vacation has begun, and the representatives of the people are now scattering in every direction. The Senators have been for some days at their homes, and yesterday the Chamber of Deputies voted to adjourn to the 10th of May. For a month, therefore, political affairs will be quiet, and the country will get on none the worse for it. But the Deputies could not separate without an "incident," and a storm was raised over the question of amnesty. I stated the other day, when speaking of the amnesty propositions of Victor Hugo and Father Raspail, that the Government demanded a vote of urgency. It firmly declared that no form of amnesty would be considered at this time, although the right of Executive clemency would be liberally used, and asked the Chamber to vote urgency so that the matter could be disposed of without delay. But no sooner had this been done than unexpected difficulties arose. It became evident that a large portion of the Right intended to vote for the proposition of the Left, and if all the Republicans voted for it there could be no doubt of its passage. This would overthrow the Ministry. On the other hand, what excuse could the Republicans offer for voting against it? In this dilemma it became politic to temporize, and at least put the matter off until after the recess. The Bonapartists tried very hard to bring the proposition up at once, the object being to show the insincerity of the Republicans, who were ready to throw their declared principles aside for the sake of party. Robert Mitchell asked the Chamber not to separate until the amnesty propositions were disposed of, and Raoul Duval entered the tribune to argue in favor of this motion. It was just here that the latest "incident" began. The orator was interrupted at every instant by cries of all sorts, one member asking if the Bonapartists intended to vote for amnesty. "They will vote as their consciences dictate, M. Alain-Targé," replied Raoul Duval, "but so far as I am personally concerned, I am ready to vote for the measure." He then went on to say that his party had rallied to the constitution because it had no intention of making systematic opposition, and was interrupted by cries of "You can't help yourself," and "You are obliged to obey the law." M. Ricard added the rather insolent saying, that "Deposed parties did not need to resign." In his subsequent speech the Minister of the Interior took a very high and menacing tone, and intimated that it was the intention of the Government to keep the Bonapartists in their places whether it suited them or not, and it did not need any of their pledges of support. Thus open war was declared with little discretion, and I am of opinion that the Ministry will gain nothing by it. At the first division the Bonapartists will join the Radicals and overthrow the Cabinet. This was foreshadowed by Raoul Duval, who said that it was yet to be shown that the majority of the Assembly had a single representative in the Government, and that his desire was to see Republican Ministers there rather than the heirs to the *Governement de combat.* He ended by expressing the hope that M. Ricard would always have the means—refused him by universal suffrage—for expressing his views; but thus far there was nothing to show that his views were exactly those of the Republican majority. This was a Parthian shaft, and it went to the mark. M. Ricard rose and tried to put on an air of disdain, but he is too much of a bourgeois to appear well in that rôle. This was an allusion, of course, to his defeats in the late elections, and to his obtaining a seat in the Senate, as the successor of M. de la Rochette, by soliciting the votes of the very men he so bitterly attacks to-day. He is now a Senator for life, and has nothing to fear, but he is accused of having made small account of his promises and pledges.

M. ROUHER'S ELECTION.

In the same sitting there was another incident that is worth mention. The committee charged with the election of M. Rouher at Ajaccio, Corsica, reported unfavorably. The reporter gave the reasons which had determined this view of the case, and asked the Assembly to invalidate the election for the following reasons: First, one of M. Rouher's partisans had declared that if elected he would sit for Ajaccio rather than for Riom, in Auvergne, where he is always as sure of a seat as Mr. Disraeli is in Bucks; and, secondly, the letter written by the Prince Imperial to disavow Prince Jerome had been made use of for electoral purposes, and these things must have exercised an illegitimate influence upon the electors of Corsica. It is true that the latter was a family affair, but the public use made of it was in contempt of the vote of *déchéance;* and in the former case M. Rouher's Secretary had telegraphed that the "rumor regarding the option was premature;" but for all that use was made of these unlawful things in the campaign. What would our politicians think if they were forced to look out for such petty details, and if they were held responsible for the imprudences committed by their friends, their partisans, and their electoral agents? The whole thing is evidently unjust, and as much the work of party passion as many of the things now being done in Washington. The reporter did not confine himself to his brief, but introduced a plea in favor of "that patriotic act," the deposition of the Bonapartes, and made many sallies against the Vice Emperor, and his hopes for the "Woolwich school-boy," "the young author of this letter," the "young heir of Napoleon III," and other euphemisms intended to avoid the bitter words "Prince Imperial." It was evident that the intention was to provoke M. Rouher to a passionate debate, in which the Left could indulge its mania for insolent flings and sarcastic remarks. But M. Rouher did not rise from his seat, and there was a moment's silence, during which all eyes were turned upon him. He went on arranging his papers in a nonchalant way, and when he could no longer delay, M. Grévy put the question. The Left rose in a body. When the other side was questioned not a single man moved, and it was amid murmurs of disappointment that M. Grévy pronounced the election for Ajaccio null and void. In this instance the Republicans did M. Rouher a very great service by helping him out of an embarrassing situation. There was no question about the election of Riom, and if the election for Ajaccio had been approved he would have been forced to make choice between the two seats. But, contrary to his wishes, his Corsican partisans had compromised him in Ajaccio and Bastia by openly declaring that he would not sit for Auvergne, and though he had not given any such pledge he was bound to a certain extent. If he had made option in favor of Ajaccio he might have offended his friends and neighbors at home, and, on the contrary, if he had decided in favor of Riom he would have compromised his Corsican friends, and offended many hot-headed partisans. The Republicans were good enough to relieve him of his embarrassment by invalidating his Corsican election, thus rendering it obligatory upon him to sit for his native town. This was why so many Bonapartists went to congratulate him after the vote, as if he had won a great victory. This was a *coup manqué,* for the Left had deliberately prepared an occasion for a stirring fight with the Bonapartists before the adjournment, and only a demi-compensation was found in the amnesty incident.

THE MAN WHO SWALLOWED A FORK.

Some of my readers may remember *l'homme à la fourchette,* or the young man who swallowed a fork, and they may be glad to hear further of this singular case. We have had two of the kind—the Italian, Cipriani, and the young clerk, Lesuer. Near two years ago he was at table with some comrades, who were conversing about the Indian jugglers and their trick of swallowing a sword. Lesuer claimed that it was very simple, and, to prove his assertion, took a fork by the tines and pushed it down his throat. A spasmodic contraction of the organs took it from his fingers and carried it down the passage into the stomach. For a long time efforts were made to reach the fork by the mouth, but it was finally ascertained to be in his stomach, and Lesuer was given up for lost. He was shown at clinical lectures, and then went into the country. A report came that he was dead, and I believe that I published it as a fact. But as Lesuer did not fail in health, and continued strong and hearty for over a year, some of the doctors thought that the fork could be removed. Baron Larrey and Drs. Labbé, Lepère, and Prof. Gosselin undertook the operation—begun some weeks ago. They began by burning down slowly to the stomach with caustic, and determining an adhesion of the coat of the stomach with the outer edges of the hole thus made with the corrosives. When this adhesion was complete, an incision was made in the stomach and the fork drawn out with forceps. It was as black as ink, but not worn to any extent. Lesuer is now regarded out of danger. If they desired the doctors might have here another Alexis Saint Martin, upon whom Dr. Beaumont made his valuable physiological experiments, for by continuing the use of the caustic a passage into the stomach could be kept open with little danger to the patient.

A CAROUSSEL.

The horse show at the Palace d'Industre was enlivened yesterday by a caroussel given by the cavalry officers of the school of Saumur. The performances were similar to those which I described when at Rouen for the fêtes of Boieldieu, but were more interesting in many respects. The officers of Saumur are more experienced in such exercises than those of the ordinary cavalry regiments, and besides they are better mounted. They have thoroughbred racers and steeple chasers, about twenty having been famous upon the turf. It is generally supposed that these pure bloods are only good for racing, but the experience at Saumur shows the contrary. They are so intelligent that they learn more in a month than can be taught to other horses in a year, and the results have been so satisfactory that only thoroughbreds will now be taken at this famous cavalry school. About fifteen thousand persons attended this caroussel, and the receipts, designed for a charitable purpose, were very large.

THE PRESERVATION OF ARMY CLOTHING.

The following is a copy of a letter received by Hon. Mr. Clymer, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department:

OFFICE OF G. A. COWLES & CO.,
NO. 217 LEVANT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
April 22, 1876.

Hon. Hiester Clymer, Chairman Committee on Expenditures in War Department, House of Representatives:

SIR: It is stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that Mr. D. Piatt, in his examination before you yesterday, denied that he had made a money claim against my firm, as a part of the charges which he preferred to the Secretary of War, W. W. Belknap, on the 19th July, 1874. I put in as evidence before your committee during my examination, a copy of our reply and affidavit to the charges preferred by the said Piatt, and which reply was mailed to the Secretary of War on the 17th August, 1874, the delay in our reply having been caused by the refusal of the Secretary to furnish us a copy of the charges when we first demanded them. Our reply answered the charges categorically, and it will be seen the second charge we replied to was a denial of his [Piatt's] assertion that we had not paid him in full, and a protest against his attempt to induce the Secretary of War to force us to pay his unjust demand.

As to the other charges that our process was a failure, although he [Piatt] brought forward no proof to sustain them, yet the Secretary ordered a board, which was instructed by Gen. Meigs to "inspect all the material at the Schuylkill Arsenal which has been treated by the process of Cowles & Co. for the preservation of clothing, and to report as to the condition of such material and whether the benefits claimed for this process have been fulfilled with respect thereto." (Ex. doc. 17, H. R. 43d Cong., 2d sess.) This board was composed of Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Gen. Stuart Van Vleit, and Gen. Rufus Saxton.

In the interest of truth and justice I most respectfully ask your committee to examine the official records of the War Department as to the charges which were preferred by Mr. D. Piatt and our reply thereto; and also to call before your committee and examine the officers who constituted the board appointed to investigate our work with reference to these charges. Yours, respectfully,

G. W. BREGA.

THE SPENCER TRAGEDY.

A telegram from Jefferson City, Mo., to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* thus explains the shooting and killing of Mr. Spencer by J. W. Jeffers, at Linn, Mo., on the 18th inst.: "In 1866 Mr. Jeffers was married to a widow named Laura A. Murphy, at Carbondale, whom he seems to have devotedly loved. They lived pleasantly together some three or four years, when their paths diverged. He went West. She lived awhile at Cape Girardeau, where she made the acquaintance of Mr. Spencer, and is reported to have married him. He squandered what money he had in riotous living at St. Louis and vicinity, and left the woman to shift for herself and her little child. Jeffers returned and found them in destitute circumstances, and provided for them to the best of his ability, but the woman refused to live with him. He went to Marshall, Texas, and a short time ago received information that his wife and Spencer were living together at Linn. He started for there, and, a few hours after his arrival, shot Spencer through the head. Immediately after a friend telegraphed here to Attorneys Smith and Ewing, to have them retained for Jeffers, who had given himself up. Spencer was a clever officer in the late war, but was considered a profligate, and at times a worthless character. He was always proud of his noble blood. The cause of the tragedy is an attractive woman, well posted in the ways of the world, and who seems to have formed a strong attachment for Spencer. Jeffers, in his preliminary examination, made no denial of the fact of killing Spencer, and thinks the shooting was justifiable under the circumstances."

A friend of the lady, residing at Linn, Mo., makes the following explanation in a note to the St. Louis *Times:* "In justice to the parties, you will please insert a correction to this effect: That the present Mrs. Spencer was married to the said Jeffers, and that some time after she ascertained that Jeffers had a wife living at that time, and that he had married the present lady under an assumed name. She then left him at once. This was seven or eight years ago. Jeffers did not go to Texas as represented, but to Kansas. Before marrying Col. Spencer the lady was legally advised that it was not necessary to be divorced from Jeffers, as he had a wife living and had married her under an assumed name. Col. Spencer was married at Cape Girardeau by a Catholic priest. He came to Linn last Fall and was shortly followed by his wife. He had resided here ever since, and had commenced a good law practice when he met his untimely fate."

ANNUAL SALE OF GAME IN PARIS.

Some interesting statistics are published of the quantity of what in France is called "game" sold in Paris during the past year. The returns comprise 2,386,680 larks, 653,661 partridges, 592,132 wild rabbits, 367,547 hares, 130,739 quails, 87,187 pheasants, 46,709 blackbirds, 35,854 thrushes and fig-peckers, 24,230 woodcocks, 21,049 lapwings, 14,190 prairie hens, 11,584 snipe, 9,953 roebucks, 4,356 teal, 4,340 wild duck, 2,919 wood-hen, 2,588 ortolans, 2,469 wood pigeons, 2,371 rays, 1,921 plovers, 1,844 grouse, 1,475 widgeon, 916 wild geese, 924 blackcock, 982 little bustards, 578 moorhens, 576 bustards, 437 wild boars, 353 deer, 327 ptarmigans, 314 bucks, 307 squirrels, 46 hedgehogs, 32 chamois and wild goats, 10 bisons, 8 bears, and 11,650 head of game not specified. Under the general name of "poultry" there have been sold in the course of 1875 5,656,779 chickens, 2,156,610 tame rabbits, 1,583,317 pigeons, 706,389 geese, 693,648 ducks, 479,816 turkeys, 126,539 kids, 28,680 lambs and sucking-pigs, 14,956 guinea-fowls, 21,014 kilogrammes (about 22 tons) of goose livers, 11,617 kilogrammes (about 11 tons) of cocks' combs, 9,308 kilogrammes (nearly 10 tons) of ducks' livers, and 121 kilogrammes (more than 2 cwt.) of chickens' kidneys. Altogether, the game and poultry sold during the year represented a weight of 21,064,569 kilogrammes, (more than 21,000 tons,) which is equivalent to an annual consumption of about 25 pounds for each of the 1,851,000 inhabitants of Paris.

BELKNAP'S IMPEACHMENT.

THE TRIAL NOT TO BE DELAYED.

A MOTION TO POSTPONE THE TRIAL TILL AFTER THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—ARGUMENTS BY MESSRS. BLAIR, BLACK, AND CARPENTER FOR THE DEFENSE—AN IMMEDIATE TRIAL URGED BY THE MANAGERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The impeachment case occupied the Senate nearly all the day, and though no progress was made a very long step in advance, proposed by Gen. Belknap's counsel, was decided against, and the Senate manifested a disposition to follow the demands of the Managers for a speedy trial. It has been known for two or three days that some effort was making to work up a sentiment favorable to postponing the trial till next session. The proposition was generally deemed absurd, and it was not supposed that the question would be raised till the Senate had decided whether it had jurisdiction to proceed with the impeachment. The Managers to-day, however, filed a motion, the effect of which, if granted by the Senate, would be to precipitate an immediate trial of the merits of the case, leaving the question of jurisdiction to be decided at the close of the trial. The motion is based on the argument that the law and the facts should be judged at the same time and embraced in the verdict, and authorities were cited to sustain the position of the Managers. It was immediately following the presentation of this motion that Mr. Carpenter moved an adjournment of the trial till the first Monday in December. This motion produced a momentary sensation on the floor and in the galleries, which were well filled as usual. The expression of surprise was universal, the motion being wholly unexpected. It was argued by Mr. Blair, Judge Black, and Mr. Carpenter, in the order named. Mr. Blair's speech was a dry statement of the grounds for the motion, which were, first, that there was no time for a proper investigation of the constitutional question of jurisdiction at this session; second, that the investigations of Gen. Belknap and of everybody else are creating a feeling throughout the country which reacts upon the Senate, and would prevent an unprejudiced judgment in Belknap's case; third, that prior to the Presidential election political considerations necessarily actuate the members of both parties, so that, however great their endeavors to be impartial, political considerations must be mingled with the judgment. Judge Black enforced the same points, particularly the influence of the coming election, which makes each party anxious to lead the other in pretenses of reform. Judge Black was very happy in his argument, which was well adapted to the purpose that he had in view. Mr. Carpenter followed in an appeal, rather than an argument, to the Senate, and made some attempts to create a partisan combination on the Republican side by references to the position of the present House and its wonderful proceedings. These arguments occupied two hours. The Senate then retired from the chamber to the adjoining reception-room for private consultation, and after an hour and a half returned, when the presiding officer informed Gen. Belknap's counsel that their motion had been denied. The decision of the Senate was unanimous. The Court of Impeachment then adjourned till to-morrow at 12:30, when the arguments will proceed upon the motion of the Managers which is above alluded to and explained. This is a new proposition, which will require considerable investigation, and the general opinion seems to be that the Senate will prefer to hear and decide upon the question of jurisdiction before taking testimony in the case.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Ex-Secretary Belknap with his counsel, Messrs. Carpenter, Blair, and Black, having entered the Senate chamber and taken seats, the President pro tem. announced that the hour of 12:30 had arrived, and the Senate, in accordance with its previous order, would suspend the consideration of legislative business and proceed to consider the articles of impeachment against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War.

The Secretary of the Senate was directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate was ready to proceed with the impeachment trial. After a few minutes the Managers on the part of the House entered tde Senate chamber and were escorted to their seats.

The journal of the proceedings of the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment on the 19th inst. was read, and also the rejoinder filed on Monday last by the accused, and the sur-rejoinder filed on Tuesday by the Managers.

Mr. LORD, on behalf of the Board of Managers, argued that the respondent had not answered the charges contained in the articles of impeachment. The pleadings now filed related only to the question of the jurisdiction of the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment, and the Managers deemed it best to have the evidence given on that question before the arguments were presented. He therefore presented the following, and asked that it be adopted by the Senate:

Ordered—That the evidence on the question pertaining to the plea of the jurisdiction of this court be given before the arguments relating thereto are heard; and, if such plea is overruled, that the defendant be required to answer the Articles of Impeachment within two days; and the House of Representatives to reply, if they deem it necessary, within two days; and that the trial proceed on the next day after the joining of the issue.

Mr. CARPENTER said he had a counter motion, and that was to continue the further hearing of this trial until the first Monday of December next, and, as that was a very important motion, the counsel for the accused desired to be heard upon it at greater length than the rules of the Senate allowed. He therefore asked that the twentieth rule be suspended, so as to allow four hours for the argument—two for each side. He then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the following:

United States vs. William W. Belknap—Upon articles of impeachment of the House of Representatives of the United States of America of high crimes and misdemeanors. And the said Belknap, as to the sur-rejoinders of said House of Representatives to the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth rejoinders of the said Belknap to the second replication of said House of Representatives, above pleaded, whereof said House of Representatives have demanded trial, the said Belknap doth the like. WILLIAM W. BELKNAP.

The question being on the request of Mr. Carpenter to extend the time for argument to four hours, brief discussion took place between Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, Thurman, and Bayard, after which the request was granted by yeas 48, nays 13, Messrs. Booth, Cameron, Christiancy, Eaton, Hitchcock, Howe, Key, Merrimon, Sargent, Sherman, Stevenson, Thurman, and Withers voting in the negative.

Mr. BLAIR, of counsel for the accused, then submitted, in behalf of the motion for an extension of the time as his first reason the lateness of the session. It would be impossible for the counsel for the defense, in the time remaining of the present session, to prepare to do justice to the great questions involved in this case. At the threshold they were met by the fundamental constitutional question whether a private citizen was subject to be impeached by this body. The counsel has not the time at this late hour to go to the original sources of inquiry on a subject so grave. Even the books in the Congressional Library had been beyond their reach, having been out of the library when first inquired for, and, when surrendered, were handed over to the Managers. The second ground for an extension of time was, that in the articles and presentation made by the Managers they ask the liberty to present additional articles. It was a matter of present history that the House of Representatives was proceeding day by day with inquiries in order to add additional articles. From the committee from which this proceeding originated there was an outpouring day by day, through the public press, of testimony intended to criminate further—or, at least, prejudice—the public mind, and through the public mind the great political body before which, sitting as a court, the accused was arraigned. Were we to have impeachment in broken doses? Was it fair and just, while deliberation was proceeding on these articles that the House investigation should still go on? The accused did not object to its going on, but wanted it to go on until everything that could be found against him should be presented. They wanted all the evidence against him presented in order to meet it. It was impossible for the accused to have a fair trial while the sluices of calumny were opened and the public mind saturated with prejudice. The accused was a man who won his station in the councils of the President, not by the manipulating of primaries, by great services in the forum, or by pecuniary and material aid in the election, but by deeds on the field of battle; and when such a man was brought before the court upon these articles he should at least only be called upon to answer specific allegations embodying all that could be found against him after his official history had been ransacked. Finally, he appealed to the Senate to postpone the consideration of the question, because from the nature of the charge itself, and the position of the party, the charge connected itself directly with the political issues of the day. The accused was to be tried before a body consisting of the most active partisans and politicians of the United States, on charges which one party was anxious to heap upon the other, and which the other was anxious to throw off. So both parties were committed to his destruction. It was no disrespect to the Senate to say this, because even the Supreme Court declined to give its judgment on questions affecting the party politics of the day until the contest in which those issues were made had passed away. As an illustration of this he cited the course of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. The past history of deliberative bodies abounds in instances where the most honest, able, and impartial men had been hurried away, unconsciously to themselves, by the influence of the hour into the grossest injustice to persons brought before them for trial. Further, the history of this present case showed the danger of over haste. The Senate knew that these charges when preferred had been investigated in one day, that the House Committee had reported it on the next day to the House, that the previous question was called and this impeachment substantially put through without debate. One or two members of the House, learned in the law, had warned the House that there was no jurisdiction in a case such as this, but in vain. Even one of the Managers now prosecuting the case had taken that ground, and had quoted Judge Story in support of it. Mr. Blair also alluded at some length to the action of the Administration toward Mr. Belknap, saying without pretext of law, and without proof that he intended to escape, they had surrounded his house with detectives. What harm could come from delay? What imaginable reason could be given why this thing should be forced on now? Nobody believed that the accused was going to run away. He was no longer in office, and could do no harm. He had done the State some service in the past, and was now entitled to a fair and just trial.

Mr. EDMUNDS said if the counsel for the accused had conclude dtheir opening he would move that the Senate withdraw for consultation.

Mr. BLACK said the counsel for the accused had not yet closed their argument, but had supposed that one of the Managers on the part of the House would now proceed with their argument, and leave it to him or Mr. Carpenter to make the closing speech.

Mr. LORD said the Managers did not feel at liberty to proceed till the opening on the part of the accused was completed.

Mr. BLACK then said that the House of Representatives, for reasons which to them doubtless seemed right and proper, were bent on the destruction of the citizen who now stood at the bar of the Senate. To that end they had dragged him there, and demanded his conviction of high crimes and misdemeanors before a body whose general functions, like those of the House, were purely political. The Senate had put on their judicial robes for this special occasion, and when this case was once overpassed they would lay them aside as suddenly as they had put them on. The Managers had a perfectly sound and good reason for supposing that in the Senate they would meet with all possible sympathy, and the demand they made for a conviction was spoken doubtless with a potential voice, for it was backed by their constituents and by the constituents of the Senate. It was the duty of the defendant to do and suffer whatever this court might decree. But a duty like that was always reciprocal and was correlative to another duty. If he owed obedience to the laws of his country, the country owed him a fair trial. By a fair trial he meant not only an honest trial, but a trial free from all disturbing influences, where the scales would be held with perfect truth and from which even the dust in the balance would be blown away, if that were possible. This case had its peculiarities. It had also its difficulties, which, at least, were not likely to be met at a time of high political excitement. Even the Judges of the highest courts, habituated to the cultivation of a severe and rigid impartiality, felt themselves frequently unable to act in the face of an adverse public opinion, and often postponed their decisions as a matter of justice to themselves and the parties and the public until the times had grown more quiet. The grave question of constitutional law which met them at the outset was one about which there was great conflict of opinion among those who ought to understand it best. Doubtless there would be powerful argument on the part of the managers in favor of the jurisdiction denied by the accused, but on the other hand those arguments would be met with a demonstration as plain as the sun at noontide. It was a matter of transcendent importance to the public that this question should be decided exactly right. If the Senate took a jurisdiction which did not belong to them it was a most alarming usurpation of power; while if they had jurisdiction and refused to exercise it, it would be a gross dereliction of duty. Certainly, that was not a question to be solved in the midst of a storm. If the Senate decidedly had jurisdiction, then would come the merits of the case, and he had a right to say, there and now, that the accused was innocent. Such was the presumption of law. Nor had he seen legally sufficient and satisfactory evidence of guilt. Doubtless there would be a formidable case made out against him. The gentlemen on the other side had not acted with malice or rashly, and they had not made this assault without weapons in their hands. But every fact and circumstance produced, moral or natural, would be met by a clear and simple explanation. Such explanation, however, would require some elaboration in its presentation. The answer would be satisfactory when it came, but to produce it was so inexpressibly painful that there never had been a time since the accusation was first made, when my unfortunate client would not rather have suffered anything short of the total loss of the good name which he had earned through a life-time of well-doing than to present it. Yet this had to be now done, and the accused was entitled to demand for it a calm and fair consideration.

The Committee on War Expenditure, had pursued him with remorseless eagerness. If they had taken him out into the public square and shot him dead, it would have been an exhibition of mercy in comparison to making the accusation against him. Even though he were able to make a complete answer, entirely satisfactory to every impartial mind, they had inflicted upon him as much torture as humanity could endure. Taking these things into account, was this a case to be tried in the midst of the Presidential election? If the accused had but one party against him he could stand that, provided the other party would hold back and lie low. This was a case in which all parties, while they agreed with each other in nothing else, united in one grand chorus of execration upon the head of the accused. The Democracy, since this accusation had been made, remembering its traditional love of everything that was pure and good in the Government, and its profound hatred and contempt of all manner of corruption, [laughter in the galleries,] broke out into an explosion of wrath, without stopping to consider whether or not the facts were true, and the general roar they sent up, which shook the whole country from sea to sea, stampeded completely the party of the Administration. They broke from their corral, snapped the lariats of their horses, and went wild, and some rather heavy stock went over the plains at a furious pace. [Loud laughter in the galleries, followed by a reprimand from the President of the Senate.] What had the Department of Justice done to protect and save the accused? Without warrant or process of any kind, and without any reason to believe that he meditated escape, the Attorney General surrounded his house with policemen and stationed them in its halls until they were as plentiful as the frogs of Egypt. Indeed, one would have thought that this was some fallen Minister of an Eastern potentate awaiting quietly the signal for the bow string. Yet the head of the Department of Justice was a man of learning and highcharacter, who could not be suspected of intentional injustice.

He would make this same appeal to any court of justice, for this was no injudicial invocation of the Senate's discretion. It did not imply any want of confidence in the final justice of the body, which it would be indelicate and improper to suggest. What if Judges of ordinary courts listened to such a proposition? How much more necessary was it that a political or legislative body should distrust itself, and be careful how it exercised its power in a case like the present. Judges supposed themselves to live in an atmosphere above the reach of party clamor or public clamor, but the doors of a legislative body could not be closed upon those influences. Besides, they all regarded it as a virtue to represent their constituents truly and to please them as much as possible. In order to show that that was the universal result it was only necessary to look at the doings of the great Legislature of that country from which the United States derived their institutions. The history of impeachments in the British Parliament, and of bills of pains and penalties, and bills of attainder, which for a long time came in the place of impeachment, was the history of the shame and the misfortune of that country in three-fourths of those cases, and in all of them, perhaps, in which judgment was given in times of high political excitement, the successors of that same Parliament acknowledge, with shame and sorrow that the whole thing was wrong, and reversed the judgments; but some of those judgments still stood to disgrace the age in which they were pronounced. He instanced the case of Floyd, in the reign of James I., who, for some flippant expression concerning the elector Palatine, was punished by Parliament, and compelled to ride on horseback through the principal thoroughfares of London on two different days, without a saddle, with his face to the horse's tail, and with the tail in his hands, and had then to stand in the pillory for two hours to be pelted by the mob, and then whipped on the bare back, branded on the forehead with the letter K, and finally ordered to be kept in Newgate Prison for the term of his natural life. And that punishment had been inflicted, not by a set of barbarians, but by the greatest intellects, the wisest, most virtuous, and discreet statesmen that England had ever produced, among them Coke, the father of the common law. He also cited the Swartout case in this country, who was supposed to be a defaulter to the amount of $1,300,000, and whom, after his flight from the country, both political parties treated as if he were guilty, just as they were now anxious to have Mr. Belknap punished and branded with infamy. And yet it was proved afterward that instead of Swartout being a defaulter to the Government, the Government was indebted to him in a small amount. It was so in this instance. Everybody was anxious to have the gentleman at the bar punished, and especially his friends of the House of Representatives. Even the Attorney General of the United States had already shown, and would show again, that he could be as indignant against a man charged with corruption as the most virtuous Democrat who ever lived. [Laughter.]

He likened the United States at the present time to that Roman city, which, at the commencement of the second century, procured from Africa a magnificent lion of great strength and ferocity, but which wanted a man to give to the lion on the eve of the day of the public games. Some of the people dragged a man before the Magistrate, charged with the great crime of Christianity, and he was ordered to be cast to the lion. If the Magistrate had refused to take jurisdiction, or had acquitted this man on the ground that he was a good pagan, what would have happened to the Magistrate? He himself would have been thrown to the lion, and the people would have had their sport anybow. What did these examples of popular fury teach? for history was philosophy teaching by example. They taught that when "the heathen rage and the people imagine a vain thing," demanding the sacrifice of a victim, that was the very time that the Senate should not take jurisdiction or cognizance of that charge; that it should wait quietly until the time were propitious; wait, as the prophet Elijah waited when he came out of the cave, until the earthquake ceased to shake the mountain, until the great wind had blown past, until the mighty fire had burned itself out, and then listen, as he listened, for "the still small voice that speaks of justice, liberty, and law, divine and human." They had had a very recent example to show that legislative bodies are not infallible, although they are composed of the wisest, most virtuous, most discreet, and best men in the world. [Laughter.] It was but a few days since the House of Representatives took up a man, and, without any jurisdiction, without his being guilty of any offense, rushed him into prison, and would not even hear him in his own defense; and that had been done by a House of Representatives nearly all of the members of which had distinguished themselves by their devotion to the great principles of human liberty, habeas corpus, and the right of trial by jury, and some of whom had since confessed in the House that accusation and the punishment were the results of partisan zeal on the one side and of partisan timidity on the other. When that thing could be done by a House of Representatives so illustrious and filled with so many very great and distinguished men, it surely was not wrong for him to say that possibly the same thing might happen in the Senate, where there were equally distinguished men, and equally great statesmen. [Laughter.] If the Senate would put this trial off until the Managers got through with the trial which they were conducting against his client behind his back, and until there would be no further political occasion for convicting Mr. Belknap, when there would be nothing but the ends of justice to be subserved, then the Senate might pronounce a judgment which would do it honor and would save him [pointing to Belknap] from great wrong. In the meantime, he begged his friends the Managers not to let their zeal run away with them; not to be troubled, not to fret themselves. The thing would come out all right in due time. They should have their day and their hearing, and they should get all that they wanted, if they were entitled to it. In the meantime it would do them good to sprinkle some cool drops of patience on their fiery spirits. [Laughter.]

Mr. CARPENTER also addressed the Senate. He recognized in this court the greatest court in the world, but he could not recognize in this case the greatest case in the world. What was the impending public danger that required these proceedings to be rushed through with railroad speed? Was there any danger that a public officer might overthrow the Government? No! No public officer was being dealt with here. Was a public officer to be removed from office in this magnificent pageantry which filled the galleries even when nothing was to be done but file a single paper? No, it was simply to fix political disability on a private citizen of the State of Iowa. For the last ten years Congress had spent nearly one-third of its time in relieving political disabilities imposed for treason—not mere theoretical treason, like that of Algernon Sydney, but organized treason, red-handed treason. There were some little incidents in this matter that ought to be borne in mind. Those articles of impeachment had been served on Mr. Belknap at 5:40 o'clock P. M. on the 6th of April, at which precise hour, just fourteen years before, that same man was in the forefront of the last line of Union troops that made their stand in the great struggle of Shiloh. It was a coincidence which was proper to be borne in mind, not on the question of his guilt or innocence, but on the question whether this great nation could hold its wrath long enough to give him a fair trial. Nobody was in danger from delay; no officer could be removed, for Mr. Belknap held no office. He did not believe that the chances were brilliant that the President of the United States would nominate him to any office while this trial was pending. Nor did he think, if he did, the chances were ten to one that the Senate would confirm him. Nothing, therefore, was involved in the trial but the question whether political disabilities should be laid on one man, and he a man the whole tenor of whose life—until this transaction was reached, based on the testimony of one man—was not only fair, but who had stood in the front ranks of those who had served their country faithfully and well. Was there any danger to follow the postponement of this trial until after the Presidential election? All the political combinations of the country and all the journals were inflaming public opinion against the defendant, who had been made the object of attack from one end of the land to the other, compared to which the volleying and thundering on the Six Hundred at Balaklava was mere child's play. They knew what the political campaign was to be. The Democrats, who, as always, were anti-corruptionists, [laughter,] were going to play their part on that side with drums and fifes, and the Republicans were not to be outdone in the same direction. He reminded the Senate of how this thing grew up in the House of Representatives; how, when the report came in one day at 3 o'clock, the House had gone off like a champagne bottle, making such a scene of excitement and frenzy that even the Speaker himself declared that the disorder was disgraceful. But the excitement then had not been confined to the Capitol; for what had been done by the Attorney General, a gentleman whose kindness of heart all knew and appreciated, and whose sense of propriety all recognized and understood? So warmed was he by the fear that the Democratic house might get the start in these proceedings, that he surrounded and filled the house of Mr. Belknap with detectives and policemen; a thing which the Attorney General had just as much authority to do as Mr. Belknap had to fill the Attorney General's house with police, or as he [counsel] had to fill both their houses. Apart from the motive, that act of the Attorney General was more worthy of impeachment than the charge against Mr. Belknap, in proportion, as a deliberate violation of the Constitution was more dangerous to liberty than the violation of a mere penal statute.

He appealed to the Senate to let Mr. Belknap be forgotten for a few weeks and then let him be tried. He did not desire to shun trial. He would not run away from the country; he would not even follow the prosecuting witness to Canada; he would be here whenever the court opened for his trial; but he asked that he might have this delay until this excitement passed away. This case was different from the impeachment of President Johnson. There the accused was daily executing and would continue to exercise the powers of his office until the Senate terminated the trial. There there was necessity for speedy action. Here there was none. No public interest was in danger. Nothing would follow, if these Managers accomplished every end they had in view and made good every point they stated, except to fix political disability on a private citizen. How many had the House relieved from political disabilities this very week? For these reasons he submitted that the mere motion to continue this case to a cooler hour and to a more quiet season ought to be heard with favor, and that, therefore, the character and conduct of Mr. Belknap in the war and his whole former life might properly be considered. When the issues came to be tried, whether or not this man was guilty of the particular charge alleged against him, then his counsel would have nothing to say about his bravery in the war, or about his services to his country. But here and now, when the only question was whether he should or should not have political disabilities imposed upon him, until this great political contest was passed, and until the people and the press were free from excitement, he thought he had a right to invite the friendly attention and consideration of the Senate to this application, as coming from a man who had rendered some services to his country.

Senator EDMUNDS moved that the Senate withdraw for consultation. The motion was agreed to—yeas 35, nays 24.

Before the Senate retired, Mr. HOAR, one of the Managers, called its attention to the rule of parliamentary law which restricts the Senate in the discussion of what has taken place in the House of Representatives. He desired to know whether that was a rule governing the proceedings on the trial, so that the Managers of the House might govern themselves accordingly. He was led to allude to the subject from the fact that one of the learned counsel had been permitted to state that a scene of disorder took place in the House on a certain occasion. He did not make a motion on the subject, but merely desired to call the attention of the Senate to it in order that the Managers might understand what their rights and duties were in the premises.

Mr. CARPENTER said that on the part of the defendant, counsel wished to be heard before the important question was decided.

The Senate then, at 3 o'clock, retired for consultation and returned to the Senate Chamber at 4:30, when the presiding officer announced that the motion on the part of the defendant was denied, and that the counsel on the part of the respondent would now be heard on the motion submitted by the Managers, which is that evidence on the question pending to the plea of jurisdiction be given before the arguments relating thereto are heard, and that if such plea is overruled, the defendant should be required to answer the articles of impeachment in two days, and that trial shall proceed on the next day after joining issue.

Mr. BLAIR, counsel for Mr. Belknap, rose to open the argument, but on motion of Senator ANTHONY, the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, adjourned until to-morrow at 12:30 P. M.

PRESENT TO GOV. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Union-Herald* of Saturday says: "Gov. Chamberlain was yesterday made the recipient of a pleasant memento of his visit to Lexington, Mass., a year ago, in the shape of a handsomely-mounted walking-stick, cut from the still surviving lilac tree which overshadows the door of the old 'Parsonage' on Lexington Green, where Hancock and Adams met for conference, after they had been forced to leave Boston, and prior to actual hostilities. The cane was brought from Lexington by a committee of Lexington ladies, who are now in Charleston, bringing gifts and greetings to the famous Moultrie Centennial Fair. The cane bears this inscription, surmounting an effigy of John Hancock cut in relief upon the wood: 'April 19, 1775. From the old lilac tree at the Lexington "Parsonage," the frequent resort of Hancock and Adams. Presented by the ladies of Lexington to Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, at the Charleston Fair for the Moultrie Monumental Fund, April 19, 1876.'"

The Governor has acknowledged the gift by a letter, in which he says: "I beg you to accept my grateful thanks for the personal and touching compliment conveyed by your gift and note, and, above all, to carry back to Massachusetts and Lexington this message: 'One hundred years ago South Carolina and Massachusetts were struggling together for freedom and independence; to-day South Carolina is struggling alone for good government. By the memories of Lexington and Moultrie, we beseech Massachusetts to stand by us in this dire extremity in the spirit of Adams and Hancock.'"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

MAJOR MERRILL'S DEFENSE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During more than five years now, I have been from time to time the subject of very bitter newspaper attack, prompted in large measure by partisan feeling and prejudice, much of which grew out of misconception or misrepresentation frequently willful, while much more was the fruit of deliberate falsehood. While not abnormally sensitive, I do not affect not to have felt paintully the injustice of these attacks, and the mortification to which many warm and valued friends were subjected in seeing my name bandied about in such variety of accusation. Unpleasant as these attacks have been, it was not consistent with the discharge of official duty to enter upon any newspaper controversy regarding them, even if that course had offered any hope of fair play or honorable treatment of what might be said. Silent endurance, with such patience as could be commanded, was enforced by duty, save when opportunity was given for vindication in replying to official inquiry. Such opportunity has been offered only twice. First, by a resolution of inquiry—offered by a Senator of the United States and passed by the Senate three years since—adroitly phrased to convey by innuendo the charge that an unnamed officer of the Army (well known, however, to be myself) had wrongfully received a sum of money from the Legislature of South Carolina, had wrongfully been admitted to the Bar, and had wrongfully been kept on duty in that State after his regiment had left it.

This inquiry was, within a very few weeks of its making, fully answered by report of the facts in the matter not only by myself, but by other officers to whom it was officially referred. The exact truthfulness of the answering reports has never been questioned, while they have during three years laid in the files of the Senate, subject to any examination or criticism which hostility or honest belief might prompt.

The sufficiency of the vindication is attested by the fact that, although the resolution when offered was pressed with comments, almost indecorous in eager hostility, by the Senator who moved it, the answer has rested for three years under his eye and within his reach, without further comment or action from him or others. If it has all this time been overlooked or forgotten, one is forced to the uncharitable conclusion that the purpose of the resolution was accomplished in the imputation of wrong-doing conveyed by the questions—asked where, though heard by the whole country, the officer most deeply affected had no voice in reply. In which case the truthfulness and completeness of the answer would be of small moment to the questioner.

Quite recently another opportunity for vindication was offered. A part of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, prompted by one Armes, (a person whom, eight years ago, it became my duty as Judge Advocate of a court-martial to prosecute to conviction and dismissal from his commission as Captain in the Army, for gross obscenity in a public mess-room,) summoned me before them for examination under oath of this already noted charge, and an additional shameless slander that, six years ago, I had accepted a bribe.

For answer to the first charge, the committee had my oral statement then given them, which showed with reference to it that there was nothing which I wished concealed, and nothing which I was ashamed to look any man in the face and tell him of. They were, besides, referred to the replies already three years ago made to the Senate resolution of inquiry, obtainable either from the Senate files or from those of the War Department.

For answer to the second charge, they had a positive, unequivocal denial that it had a single element of truth, sustained by reference to the records of the War Department and to the knowledge of various honorable officers of the Army of facts wholly inconsistent with its truth. These records show the following facts: That some six years ago the slander was covertly, under seal of confidence and with the cowardly purpose that it should do its mischief unknown to me, put in circulation at Fort Leavenworth when I was not there by Gen. G. A. Custer. That knowledge of it did by a lucky chance come to me within a few weeks after. That I immediately demanded an official investigation, which was refused on the ground that the author of the vile tale had placed nothing on official record; that I at once renewed my demand for investigation, demanding it strongly as a legal right, and was met by a second refusal; that so soon thereafter as a sudden change of station permitted, I demanded through the proper authority that Gen. Custer should not any longer be allowed to balk an inquiry by working in the dark, but should be compelled to make it a matter of such official record as would obviate the objection made to instituting an investigation; that thereupon, and after much delay, instead of the official action demanded, he wrote me a private and pretendedly friendly letter, in which he ignored all notice of my demands for investigation, though well knowing them and the reason for refusal, and sympathizingly repeated the story as if he were now for the first time telling it, and felt it my due that I should have notice of it first of all; that finally, after eight months of effort, he was driven to take the course which, to a man of honorable instincts, would from the first have needed no finger-post; that then when the person (another dropped officer of the Army) whom he at last gave as his authority, was officially inquired of in regard to it, he first evaded and finally wholly shirked out of willingness to father the slander or responsibility to establish it as fact. That then, with an indorsement of the General of the Army which demonstrated his disbelief of the possible truth of the story, the papers were put on file in the War Department, where for six years they have furnished such damning comment as is above noted on the honor and sense of right of an officer of the Army who would by such means attempt to destroy the good name of a fellow-officer.

Since my own testimony before the subcommittee, the newspapers state that Gen. Custer has testified in the matter. If his testimony be correctly reported, and the accuracy of the report is as yet unchallenged, I have need of defense only against a letter which he desired to read in evidence, but the name of the author of which he refused to disclose. Comment on testimony which contains such an offer is, I trust, wholly unnecessary.

I have been forced very reluctantly to this letter, because while I was cautioned that what occurred before the committee was secret, there appears to have been no lack of opportunity for partial and false statements of the evidence taken by them to find publicity so far as they would serve as a smirch upon me, while anything like the facts has not, within my notice, by any chance leaked out—possibly for the same reason that though when before the committee I referred to the various papers on file and demanded that these be sent for as part of my testimony, it was only after a week, and then through the personal kindness of a member, that I succeeded in having them sent for.

Under these circumstances, where it is evident that the dishonest purpose of some one is simply to do an injury to good repute, not to bring to light the facts, I feel entirely justified in breaking over the rigid proprieties of official station and writing this public letter. To those who know me and the facts of my official life, I feel that I need make no defense against such accusations, but there is a large public who have read the widely-spread slanders with whom I have the disadvantage of not being known at all, and my slanderers the great advantage of similar ignorance of their characters.

Asking your courtesy to do me the justice to give this letter a place in your paper

LEWIS MERRILL,
Major Seventh Cavalry, United States Army.
NO. 3,908 BALTIMORE AVENUE, WEST PHILADELPHIA,
Monday, April 24, 1876.

DISCIPLINE AND MORALS AT FORT SILL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inclosed extracts from a communication dated at the "Kiowa and Comanche Agency, Fort Sill, Indian Territory," and published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the 7th inst., do my command, as well as myself, great injustice. The preface to the letter shows that it comes with either the indorsement of the Board of Indian Commissioners or the authority of some of its officials. I do not propose, just now, when investigations are going on, to rest quiet under attack.

Broadly, the letter in all its spirit and inference is not true, with, in some instances, just enough fact, curiously garbled, to furnish a sandy foundation. This command is not depraved or bad. I am not in favor of drunkenness or disorder, or opposed to the Christian religion. I have requested, therefore, a careful investigation of this matter, and that some one be punished, either myself or the official who wrote the communication and those who gave his statements to the press. Some one ought to be punished, for either I am a very poor officer or these other people are bad men. It is fully time that officers in the service of the Government be dealt with for grave offenses in some more substantial form than by abuse in the papers.

RANALD S. MACKENZIE,
Colonel Fourth United States Cavalry.
HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT SILL, Indian Territory, Sunday, April 16, 1876.

ALIEN REAL ESTATE HOLDERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, in the following statement, shows the ignorance of the average Congressman:

"He objected to that section of the bill which permitted aliens to hold real estate in this country. That was contrary to the policy of all governments, and should not be overturned without some strong and controlling reason for it. It rested on political philosophy, and was sustained by historical facts."

By the Naturalization act (1870) aliens are allowed to hold real and personal property of every description anywhere within the United Kingdom. (*Vide Wilson's History of Modern English Law*, page 260.) The same is true of France. Mr. Reagan will find in Jeremy Bentham's works the subject very fully discussed. Bentham could find no good reason for the prohibition of aliens from holding land in England. Still less is such a rule necessary in this country.

A NEW WAY TO COLLECT TAXES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The lot-owners who hold their property under the rules of the Sea Cliff Association are a body who suffer from the evils of taxation without representation. An instructive story might be presented to your readers of the rise, progress, and impending dissolution of the unique corporation to which the Legislature intrusted the religious and temporal destinies of one of the most beautiful seaside resorts on the coast of Long Island. It is not, however, to recount the history of petty jealousies, petty tyranny, and petty frauds that I seek the indulgence of your space. I want to speak on behalf of a score or two of fellow-victims about the latest outrage which the Sea Cliff Association has perpetrated on its long suffering lot-owners.

Yesterday morning a goodly number of these received on the back of a postal card the following intimation:

> No. 82 NASSAU STREET, April 26, 1876.
>
> DEAR SIR: In my hands for collection is a demand against you. Please give this your immediate attention and save expense. O. N. PAYNE.
> Pr. J. D.

No intimation was given of the nature of the "demand," and as the majority of the people who received this precious missive are solid, church-going citizens, not at all given to leaving their debts to get into a lawyer's hands for collection, their surprise and disgust may be more easily imagined than described. The receipt of such an intimation on the back of a postal card was naturally enough regarded as a deliberate insult.

How the first-comers fared at Mr. Payne's office I am unable to say. I reached there shortly after noon, greatly marveling what claim I could have been guilty of allowing to get into that gentleman's hands for collection. Mr. Payne's "desk-room" was vacant; so was that of his clerk. I determined to wait and ferret out the mystery. I had not waited long before other callers arrived, somewhat brusquely inquiring for Mr. Payne. Time passed and others came, and I was not long in discovering that the string of angry-looking visitors were every man of them Sea Cliff lot-owners. The secret was out at last. Mr. Payne's demand was for the unpaid tax of $6 a lot due to the association. For the two or three hours during which I waited the arrival of the missing Payne, about a score of recipients of his novel tax-paper called. Most of them were church members in good standing, but many of them used rather strong language—one in particular, a lawyer, who had the card handed to him while in court, "tearing around" in a way that meant mischief to the officers of the Sea Cliff Association.

I shall not trouble you, Mr. Editor, with our reasons for disregarding the first intimation—received by some of us a few months ago—that the annual tax was due. We may have been doubtful about the solvency of some of the persons authorized to take the money; we may have been compelled to spend money in mending roads and making gutters, owing to the parsimony and neglect of the association; or we may have had other reasons for keeping our money in our own hands. But in any case the association have never specified a fixed time after which taxes were held to be overdue, and the sending of a vague threat in an open postal card was as outrageous a way to attempt the collection of their taxes as was the failure to provide any person to receive the response to the demand therein made. C.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An item in your paper to-day is the first intimation I have had of the facts concerning the forgery of my name, as well as that of Judge Daly, to an order purporting to have been issued from the Common Pleas on Saturday last. No supplementary proceedings upon the judgment of "Moller against Mueller" have been taken by me or by any one else by my authority, and furthermore I have had no office at "No. 132 Nassau street" since the 1st day of March last, when I removed from there here. GEORGE W. GIBBONS,
NO. 318 BROADWAY, Tuesday, April 25, 1876.

SETTLEMENT OF AN ESTATE.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "The administrators of the estate of Cyrus Wakefield have this day declared a final dividend of four per cent. on all claims proved. This dividend, added to the previous dividends, makes up the amount of 100 per cent. on the unsecured debts due by Mr. Wakefield, with interest to the day of his death. No interest is added after that day. The assets of the estate not being sufficient to produce the amount required, the deficiency, which was something more than thirty-one thousand dollars, has been contributed by Mrs. Eliza A. Wakefield, the widow of Mr. Wakefield. The amount of unsecured claims on which these dividends have been paid is, in round numbers, $1,560,000; in addition to this sum nearly three million two hundred thousand dollars of secured claims have been paid, with interest to date of payment, out of the securities. This satisfactory result is due largely to the good management of the Administrators, Francis E. Parker, William B. Bacon, and Mrs. E. A. Wakefield, and the unsecured creditors have fared better than was anticipated."

BALD MOUNTAIN AGAIN.

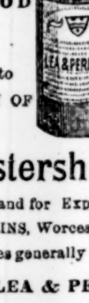
The Wilmington (N. C.) *Post* prints a letter, dated April 13, and signed S. Trivett, which says: "On my way from Marion, N. C., to Hendersonville on last Saturday, about 5 P. M., while passing the base of Bald Mountain, near the McDowell and Henderson County lines, I heard a rumbling like unto heavy blasting or the report of heavy cannon at a mile's distance, consisting of three different reports, all within one-half minute's time. I felt no shock, and upon inquiry made of persons along the road I was informed that the report was generally heard, and by some at twenty miles' distance, while some who live near say it was the loudest report that they ever heard from Old Baldy, and that they felt the earth tremble distinctly, and that they have heard it several times this Spring. Now, whatever may be said of the rumbling in the mountain heretofore, I know nothing, but I am certain I am not mistaken in what I here state."

SAUCES.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the **BREAKFAST TABLE** it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the **DINNER TABLE**, in Soup, with Fish, Ho Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the **LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES** it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

The excellence of this Sauce having caused numerous imitations. The NEW LABEL bears a *fac simile* of the proprietors' signature,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed upon each bottle.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A STYLISH VICTORIA OR Brett of first-class make; Brewster preferred; it must be of recent style and but little used; also set of light double harness. For such article the purchaser may be found by addressing, with full particulars, N. R., Box No 4,290 Post Office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BAY FIFTEEN-HAND saddle horse; sound and kind; the handsomest horse for a boy or a girl in the City; sold only because the owner has outgrown him. Apply to private stable No. 34 Lexington av.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY CARRIAGE, (ROCKAWAY build,) two horses, perfectly safe drivers, and harness. Inquire at stable No. 126 East 13th st., from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 133 WEST 50TH ST. five stalls, ample carriage room; fine accommodations for coachman's family; modern conveniences; cheap rent. Apply at No. 68 West 47th st., or No. 110 Fulton st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SILVER-MOUNTED coach-harness, made to order, and will be sold less than cost; also, a coupé harness. Call at No. 100 West 31st st.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLES AT NO. 131 WEST 17th st. and No. 144 West 50th st.; two and four stalls; in good order; immediate possession. JAMES STIKEMAN, No. 76 Wall st.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE NO. 153 EAST 38TH st.; in thorough order. Apply on the premises.

AUCTION SALES.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK and others, plaintiffs, against THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY and others, defendants.—Concurrent decrees having been rendered in an action entitled as above in each of the following courts, to wit: the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, the Circuit Court of Cass County, Indiana, and the Circuit Court of Vermillion County, Illinois, and concurrent orders of sale having been issued in each of said actions and directed to me as Special Master Commissioner: in pursuance of said decrees, and also by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain deed of trust filed as an exhibit in each of said actions: I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Toledo, Ohio, on SATURDAY, June tenth, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M., the real and personal property and franchises of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, comprising the railway of said company, extending from Toledo, Ohio, southwesterly to and through the State of Indiana and to East St. Louis, and to Hamilton on the Mississippi River, and to Naples and Camp Point in the State of Illinois, an aggregate length of six hundred and one miles, together with all sidings, connections and equipment of said railway, all lands and buildings pertaining thereto and all other real and personal property of said company, all equities, debts and demands belonging to the same, and also the right and franchise to be a corporation, as in said decree more fully set forth. Said property will be sold as an unit, and in its entirety, for account of the holders of bonds of said company secured by mortgage dated February first 1873, and subject to all encumbrances prior to said mortgage, and all other liabilities in said decree enumerated. The minimum price at which said property may be sold is one million dollars, payable in cash or in bonds of said issue, ratably, by credit endorsed thereon as in said decrees provided. Said sale will be without redemption, but will be made subject to confirmation by each of the courts above mentioned. Copies of said decrees may be had on application.—Dated at Toledo, Ohio, this 1st day of April, 1876.
J. D. COX, Special Master Commissioner.

SALE OF LAFAYETTE, BLOOMINGTON AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY—Without redemption.—In the Circuit Court of the United States of America, Southern District of Illinois, January Term, A. D. 1876.—ABRAM P. BAYLIS, Trustee, &c., vs. THE LAFAYETTE, BLOOMINGTON AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and JACOB D. COX, Receiver, &c.—In Chancery.—Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the decree rendered in said court in the above-entitled cause at the Term aforesaid, the undersigned, Master in Chancery, will sell at public sale, without redemption, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, in satisfaction of the decree rendered in said cause, at the north door of the United States Court Building, in Springfield, Illinois, on the sixteenth day of May, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described property, to wit: The Lafayette, Bloomington and Mississippi Railway extending from Center street, in the City of Bloomington, Illinois, to the Indiana State line, together with all its real, personal, and mixed property, of whatsoever nature, including the right and franchise to be a corporation. Upon the payment of the amount bid, the undersigned will execute and deliver a deed conveying said property in fee simple. By the terms of said decree persons having proven bonds of said company before the said Master, are entitled to bid on said property, and in case they become the purchasers for a sum equal to or more than the amount of said decree, the amount of their bonds will be deducted from their bid; in case their bid shall be less than the amount of the decree, they will be entitled to retain a sum equivalent to their pro rata share of the money on final distribution.—Dated at Springfield, Illinois, this twenty-first day of April, A. D. 1876.
JOHN A. JONES,
Master in Chancery, Circuit Court of United States, Southern District of Illinois.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Late Henry H. Leeds & Miner.
Office and Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, AT 10:30 o'clock, at the private residence, NO. 13 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER BY POTTIER & STYMUS AND ROUX, STEINWAY & SONS' PIANO, DAMASK CURTAINS, &c., comprising in part as follows, viz: Velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suit in blue satin, rich heavy silk damask and lace curtains, carved rosewood round corner 7-octave piano, made by Steinway & Sons—ormolu mounted cabinet, centre and fancy tables, fine Italian paintings, copies from the celebrated pictures in the public galleries at Rome and Florence, bronze and marble sets, &c.

Black walnut buffet, extension table and chairs, fine French China dinner service, cut-glass and plated ware, &c.

Rose-wood and black-walnut bedsteads, bureaus, dressing-cases, and chairs en suite, best curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, blankets, lounges, writing-desks, &c., hall and stair carpets, hat-stands, &c.; also, a general assortment of kitchen utensils.

By order of Messrs. W. G. STERLING and E. DELANO, Executors estate of M. Delano.

MORTGAGE SALE—BY VIRTUE OF CERTAIN powers of attorney to me executed by the owners of the New-York Hotel, I have foreclosed two certain chattel mortgages made by Frank Wrisley and by Frank Wrisley, and John L. Wrisley, respectively, to Hickson W. Field, and others, owners, as aforesaid, and I have taken into my possession the furniture of the New-York Hotel, and the other effects covered by said mortgages, to-wit: a large number of suits of bedroom, parlor, dining-room, and kitchen furniture, including all the glass and china ware, linen and bedding, carpets, gas fixtures, and ornaments lately in use in the said hotel, and shall sell the same at public auction, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, upon the said premises, being the New-York Hotel, and which is known as No. 721 Broadway, in the City of New-York on the second day of May, 1876, commencing at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and continuing daily, until the sale is completed.—New-York, April 22, 1876.
EDWARD MORGAN,
Attorney for the Mortgagees.
VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY, of Counsel,
No. 48 Wall street, New-York.

M. A. J. LYNCH, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
By M. A. J. LYNCH & SON,
No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine st.
WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1876,
at 10 o'clock, at the private residence
No. 3 East 52d st., near 5th av.,

the new and elegant furniture, all made to order and regardless of cost. Particular attention is invited to this sale. I am instructed by the owner to offer the house for sale or to lease; immediate possession. The house is first-class in every particular; location unsurpassed—in the immediate vicinity of the 5th av. entrance to the Park. Particulars and permits at the office of the auctioneer.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—Messrs. OGDEN & CLARK will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 28, 1876, at 10:30 o'clock, at the private residence, No. 32 West 10th st., all the elegant furniture, made by Marcotte, handsome china and glass, paintings, engravings, one Chickering piano, and household goods, &c. Catalogues at real estate office of Messrs. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY J. BROOKS and ALFRED BROOKS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Henry J. Brooks and Alfred Brooks, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES STONEHILL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed by Charles Stonehill, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said title, and that the fifteenth day of May 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS,
ap21-law3wF* Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 12th day of April, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN COAR, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

NEW LINE.

THIS NEW RAILROAD ROUTE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA WILL BE OPEN FOR TRAVEL

ON MONDAY, MAY 1, 1876,

WITH FIVE TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

Trains leave New-York from the station of the

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
foot of Liberty st., North River,
at 7:15, 9 A. M.; 1:30, 4, 6 P. M.

Station in Philadelphia, at North Pennsylvania Depot, corner Berks and American sts.

The road passes through Elizabeth, Plainfield, Bound Brook, Hopewell, Pennington, near Yardleyville and Jenkintown, is mainly double tracked, steel railed, stone ballasted, and free from dust, and can be run at a high rate of speed.

Distance between New-York and Philadelphia, 88 miles. Time, about two hours and three-quarters.

By special arrangement, Centennial passengers will be delivered at the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds.

Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes. H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent C. R. R. of N. J.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE, AND STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREEN,
NEW-YORK CITY, April 10, 1876.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on June 1, 1876, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for fuel, forage, and straw, required at Fort Columbus and Willet's Point, and for issue in New-York City, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1876, and ending June 30, 1877.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Blank proposals, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fuel, Forage, and Straw, and addressed to the Depot Quartermaster, New-York City.

C. G. SAWTELLE, Major and Quartermaster.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, May 2, 1876, and until 3:30 o'clock, P. M., on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for Grammar School No. 36, on Ninth street, near Avenue C.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the steam-heating apparatus for said school.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, and the Engineer, No. 146 Grand street, third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

GEO. B. RHOADES,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
SAMUEL CREGAR, M. D.,
EDWARD MIEHLING,
JOHN C. LINEBECK,
Board of School Trustees, Eleventh Ward.
Dated New-York, April 18, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, May 2, 1876, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M., on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new school-house on West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the steam-heating apparatus for said school.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings and the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JAMES R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
JOHN MORGAN,
JOEL W. MASON,
Board of School Trustees, Twenty-second Ward.
Dated New-York, April 18, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 1st day of May, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for enlarging Grammar School House No. 61, on 3d av., near 169th st.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work." "Proposal for Carpenter Work." "Proposal for Painting." "Proposal for Heating." "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

NATHAN S. KING,
WILLIAM HOGG,
ALONZO CARR,
JOHN L. BURNETT,
GEORGE C. MANNER,
Board of School Trustees, Twenty-third Ward.
Dated, New-York, April 12, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of May, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for Additions and Alterations to be made on the premises, corner 11th av. and West 82d st., occupied by Grammar School No. 9.

Sealed proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the desks, seats, &c., required for said school.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

The party submitting a proposal and the parties proposing to become sureties must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

JOEL W. MASON,
JAMES R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
JOHN MORGAN,
Board of School Trustees, Twenty-second Ward.
Dated New-York, April 26, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, the 11th day of May, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Mason's Work and Materials for a new School-house on the north side of East 75th st., 105 feet east of 3d av.

Plans and specification may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder.

The party submitting a proposal and the parties proposing to become sureties must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

EUGENE H. POMEROY,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
M. THALMESSINGER,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
Dated New-York, April 27, 1876.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WEST POINT, N. Y., April 20, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on May 20, 1876, at which place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery at public wharves at West Point, N. Y., the following supplies, viz.:

7,000 bushels OATS, (32 lb. per bushel.)
135 tons TIMOTHY HAY,
43 tons RYE STRAW.

To be delivered on or before June 20, 1876.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Blank proposals, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Forage and Straw at West Point, N. Y." and addressed to the undersigned.

C. P. MILLER, 1st Lt. 4th Art'y, A. A. Q. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
PURE PICKLES IN MALT VINEGAR,
RICH SAUCES for FISH, MEAT, and GAME,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
GENUINE MUSTARD,
SUPERIOR MALT VINEGAR,
JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADES,

and other table delicacies are displayed in the Agricultural Hall, where inspection is invited, and are sold by all dealers in first-class groceries in the United States and Canada. Every genuine article is labeled,

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen, Soho square, London.

DIVORCES QUIETLY OBTAINED FOR residents in any State, without change of residence, for incompatibility, &c.; pay when obtained. REED & CO., Law Agency, No. 71 Astor House, New-York, or Pike's Opera-house, Cincinnati.

TAMAR INDIEN.—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE; agreeable to take; specific for constipation and its consequences. E. Grillon, 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris Depot. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Rignold, Mr. C. B. Bishop.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—FERREOL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—OPERA—COMEDY—BURLESQUE.—Mr. Sidney Smith, Miss Ida Foy.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—(Pantomime).—Mr. Robert Fraser.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

MURRAY'S CIRCUS.—Forty-ninth street and Eighth avenue.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—FUN IN A FOG—The Vokes Family.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY AND BURLESQUE OPERA.

LYRIC HALL.—FAIR for the Benefit of the Chapin Home.

SCHAUS ART GALLERY.—"PENELOPE. Cabanel's new picture.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

CHICKERING HALL.—LECTURE BY MAJOR A. G. CONSTABLE.—"A Talk About Hindustan."

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No.* 1,257 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The contrast between the Republican proceedings at Boston and the Democratic proceedings at Utica would seem sufficient to show how independent reformers might be expected to act if they were amenable to the practical considerations of ordinary life. Here are the members of a Republican Convention animated by a sincere desire to adapt the policy and the management of their party to the interests and wants of the country. They denounce prevailing abuses unsparingly, and they indicate measures which commend themselves to the consciences as well as the judgments of patriotic people. There is no contention about persons—no disposition to evade a great duty. Here, again, is a Democratic Convention whose members devote all one day and part of another to a disgusting squabble between two factions, and who finally identify themselves with the faction whose name is in this City synonymous with theft and fraud and corruption. A convention packed in the interest of a certain candidate for the Presidency, whose career in the office he now occupies has placed him on a level with the veriest demagogue—who has no chance of a nomination, except as the result of intrigue and bribery—and whose pretensions to purity are belied by his affiliations and antecedents not less than by his conduct in the Gubernatorial chair. A convention, moreover, whose platform is composed of platitudes which the conduct of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives has rendered contemptible. Does not the contrast point a moral that is obviously applicable to non-partisan reformers who are anxious to find where their help may do the most good?

Plain common-sense people will be apt to think that the reason assigned by Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD for withholding his name from the "call" for the May conference outweighs the more elaborate reasoning of Mr. CARL SCHURZ in his reply to the objections of a Republican correspondent. Mr. SCHURZ argues, in effect, that the Independent movement cannot harm, and will certainly help, the cause of reform—that the reformers inside the Republican Party will be stimulated and strengthened by friendly outside effort—and that there will be no third party unless the existing organizations fall short of the standard which the promoters of the conference propose to set up. Mr. HALSTEAD, on the other hand, suggests that persons, however eminent, who are not heartily associated with a political organization rarely exercise much influence upon the judgment or action of its managers, and by a ceremonious declaration of independent purposes, may weaken the inside element favorable to reform. Of course, Mr. SCHURZ and his friends have none but good intentions. They may, however, easily overrate their own importance; and the fact that they threaten independent nominations if their requirements are not acceded to may subject to misapprehension, and a consequent loss of weight, Republicans who are honestly striving to free their party from the evil influences that have got into it. Few things are more damaging to inside reformers than the supposition that they sympathize with those who, in a certain contingency, will not hesitate to make war upon the party itself.

The advantages of distributing the silver dimes, quarters, and half-dollar pieces to the people through the holes of a pepper-box are not obvious to us. It should be made as easy as possible for banks and individuals to obtain silver in exchange for their fractional currency, but the fact is that needless obstacles are interposed on all sides, and the consequence is that silver change is already at a premium of three per cent. for greenbacks. The process by which the banks of this City have heretofore disposed of their old fractional currency for new was to deposit it in the Sub-Treasury in this City and get a receipt for it, which receipt was cashed after the currency had been counted. Payment was usually made in certificates for legal-tender notes deposited, which are practically only greenbacks of large denominations. These certificates were then exchanged for new fractional currency. The banks are now unable to get either fractional currency or silver for the certificates they have received in exchange for deposits of fractional currency.

Technically, the Treasury may be justified in refusing to pay silver for these certificates, but by doing so it subjects the banks and the community to great inconvenience. At some stage or other of its progress through the Government's cash boxes the fractional currency paid in by the banks, for which they have obtained only legal-tender notes, will have been "redeemed," and then it will become the duty of some functionary to issue silver coin, but we confess we do not see what measures the banks or individuals are to employ to get hold of the silver, unless they get another batch of fractional currency to exchange for it. It appears to have escaped the attention of Congress that silver change exists solely for the convenience of the public. When the bill passed the House of Representatives we observed that it contained no provisions either for an adequate supply of small change or against an excessive issue of it. The present difficulty is scarcity, and it will be aggravated as the inevitable hoarding proceeds. The simplest remedy would be to issue, say, ten million dollars of silver in exchange for greenbacks and to cancel the greenbacks.

The abstract of the balance sheets of the national banks on Friday, March 10, 1876, is just published. The loans and discounts, for the first time in a long period, show a decrease as compared with the statement of the year before. The totals are $950,200,000 in 1876 and $956,400,000 in 1875. The net deposits are $749,000,000 in 1876, against $762,000,000 in 1875, a decrease of $13,600,000. The reserve of legal-tender and bank notes, omitting the redemption fund and specie, is $126,100,000 in 1876, against $134,600,000 in 1875—a decrease of $8,500,000. The outstanding circulation is $307,400,000, against $324,600,000 in 1875, a decrease of $17,200,000. These changes are entirely consistent with safe and prudent management on the part of the banks, and are of the kind to be looked for in the present inactive state of trade.

The California Republicans have elected to the Cincinnati Convention a delegation which is uninstructed, though the convention which chose it gave a strong expression in favor of BLAINE for the Presidential nomination. It is further reported that a large majority of the delegates are for BLAINE. The convention also took occasion to declare that something must be done to stop the influx of Chinese, and to urge "the restoration of silver coin to its constitutional equality with gold as a legal tender." Persons familiar with California politics will not find many well-known names in the list of delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, but the few which have any reputation outside of the State, if they indicate anything, show that the professional politicans have been invited to stay at home.

CHARACTER IN PUBLIC MEN.

There has not for a long time been a period in American history when the general public felt a stronger interest in the character of its public men, or examined the evidence touching them with keener criticism. It is the fashion among that portion of our public men whom this fact inconveniences, to misrepresent and belittle it. On the one hand they denounce it as proof of license, and declare that public opinion assails all alike, striking those who deserve, and those who do not deserve, censure. On the other hand, they declare current criticism to be only the latest development of the fault-finding mood, which all communities from time to time fall into, and which was illustrated by the Athenian who was tired of hearing ARISTIDES continually called "the just." But these gentlemen, if they do not misunderstand the temper of the people at this time, make a great mistake in their way of meeting it. So far from mere fault-finding being the prevailing habit, the people are rather inclined to be too trustful. They entertain suspicion freely as to those who have been prominently connected with a vicious system; but they are only too ready to think that those who have not been connected with this system could resist its tendencies, and if placed in power would give us a sound and efficient Government in spite of it.

The sensitive and irritable politicians to whom we refer would have us refrain from blaming our public men because they are no worse, and are, on the whole, rather better than those of former times. If this were true, it might justify us in withholding admiration from the past, but it would not make the present any better. If our public men are of a higher type than those of the earlier days of the Republic, then the system they have to administer is defective, and prevents the virtue of its conductors from having its proper force and effect. In that case, the sooner we reform the system the better for all concerned. But the gentlemen who think we compare so favorably with our predecessors are the last ones to consent to, much less to heartily promote, any essential reform.

It is a very difficult thing to form an accurate judgment of the average standard of public virtue at two different periods in the history of a community. Usually it happens that if the earlier time tolerated practices which would now be regarded as abuses, the later sees no harm in things that would have shocked the conscience of the earlier. Doubtless there is less of bribery and of certain forms of intrigue in the public bodies of to-day than in those of the latter part of the last century; but at the same time there is probably more jobbery, and perhaps less practical morality. The politicians who, seventy five years ago, did not hesitate to push their schemes in the Legislatures of the day by corrupting the members, were more ambitious and less greedy than those who resort to similar means at the present time. It was the nightmare of the revolution, with a considerable number of good men, that the Army would overthrow the civil authorities, and the dictatorial powers which were given to WASHINGTON in 1776, and again in 1777, were made the occasion of the Gates-Conway intrigue to supplant the Commander in Chief. It surprises those who can now see the whole field to perceive the hold which this fear had on the minds of men in those days and how hard it was to convince them that the glory of absolute rule had no temptation for a General who had such opportunities to seize it. The lust for power was what the people feared most at that time; the lust of gain was comparatively unknown. At the present time ambition of the old-fashioned kind excites little apprehension, but we fear for the integrity of the public funds, for the honest and economical administration of offices disposing of considerable sums of money.

In any case, however, it is more important to know how the standard which we set up is observed than to compare its details with those of the standard of a former time. It is of less consequence to ascertain what we think our public men ought to do than it is to know that, with reasonable fidelity, they do it. To compare our requirements with the requirements of our grandfathers is an interesting study in history and morals, but it is of slight practical value. It is much better worth our while to ask whether our members of Congress, our Senators, and our executive officers honestly try to live up to our requirements. If they do that the people will trouble themselves very little about the way in which the third or fourth generation back was contented to be served.

At the same time, it is not the whole duty of the public to criticise. It is their duty also to make the conditions of public life as favorable as possible to virtue. Men do not change their natures when they accept office, and we have no right to expect that they can be safely surrounded with temptations which their fellows in private life do not resist. The force of circumstances has made the principal occupation of the prominent members of the General Government the distribution of patronage. From the President to the member of Congress from the remotest district of Florida, the ostensible duties of making and administering laws are subordinated to the making and management of appointments. This is wrong. It not only diverts energy from the channels where it is required, but it brings our public men into the centre of a thousand powerful forces, all tending to compel them to make a choice between private and public interest. This evil works both ways, and makes appointees more dependent on the favor of their official superiors than on the right performance of their work. What could be expected from such a system but general demoralization? If, as employers in business life, we left our employes subject to such temptations, and kept up a constant conflict between their immediate interests and our own, should we not suffer? Necessarily we should, and while we are criticising the effects, here and there, of such folly in public life, we ought to pay attention to the cause as well.

THE UTICA CONVENTION.

The Democratic Convention has indorsed Tammany Hall, reaffirmed its fidelity to the principles which the party has trampled under foot, and presented Gov. TILDEN as its choice for the nomination at St. Louis. After the convention had made up its mind to brave the wrath of JOHN MORRISSEY rather than that of JOHN KELLY, its further proceedings possessed but little interest. There is nothing remarkable about the resolutions adopted, unless it be the language in which they are expressed. This reveals the "superb" and unintelligible style of a well-known artist in polysyllables. Among other things, it is declared that the nomination of Mr. TILDEN to the office of President would be "the incarnation of the vital issue" which the resolutions magniloquently and vaguely define. It is some comfort to be able to deal with an issue in a concrete form. Gov. TILDEN's public life presents a very fair epitome of the double-faced and time-serving policy which, in these days, calls itself Democracy. The political methods with which he has identified himself happen to be of a kind which has become exceedingly distasteful to the higher order of public sentiment. We have as little faith in the Presidential prospects of Gov. TILDEN as we have in those of some other "favorite sons," but should his chances happen to improve, we are quite prepared to deal with him as "the incarnation of the vital issue" to which the Democratic party is pledged. Only, his friends must guard against a "confusion of epitaphs." Let them agree to drop all allusion to "Hercules slaying the Tammany Hydra," or to the "Reformer and Doctrinaire of the Jeffersonian School," and let the *World* be strictly enjoined against dubbing him "the latest Avatar of the Supreme Necessity of the times."

The list of delegates to be sent to St. Louis comprises the usual proportion of party hacks and the usual number of ornamental head-pieces. It comprises the name of at least one gentleman—Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER—which was placed there without his consent, and who peremptorily refuses to serve in such company. His election under such circumstances shows how desirous the Tammany managers are to conciliate the independent German vote. His absence from the delegation will recall the fact that there are 30,000 Democrats in this City who will have no representation in the St. Louis Convention. We think we estimate very liberally the following of Mr. MORRISSEY and his friends, when we place it at 10,000 voters. In estimating at 20,000 the independent German vote for which Mr. OTTENDORFER and gentlemen of similar character can speak, we are certainly rather under than over the mark. The latter element really holds the balance of power in this City, and may, should the contest be closer than is at present probable, turn the scales of victory in the State. Nothing but a repetition of the blundering management of 1873 can prevent this vote from being ranged with the certainty of success on the side of Reform in the City, and the St. Louis Convention must act with far greater wisdom than we conceive to be possible, and the Cincinnati Convention with far less, to prevent the great mass of German voters from supporting the nominee of the latter body. It was not in the power of the Utica Convention to do much toward organizing victory, and it has certainly done a good deal toward paving the way for defeat.

BANKS AND THEIR BONDS.

A proposition has been made to the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives that the national banks shall be allowed to issue bills to the par value of the bonds deposited by them as security. This suggestion comes from a delegation of Indianapolis bankers. On the face of it it is plausible. The market value of the bonds deposited by the banks is at present not less than 120. The security for the notes, therefore, is to the notes themselves as to 120 to 90, or, in other words, the notes are only three-fourths of the security. In addition to this, we have the reserves of the banks, which, by whatever standard their amount is determined, are necessarily held for the satisfaction of all creditors. At the time of the passage of the National Banking law, the security required by that law was, owing to the then prevailing price of the bonds, very much less than it now is, and considerably less than it would be if the banks were allowed to issue an amount equal to the face of the bonds. Simply as a question of protecting the immediate interests of bill-holders, and rejecting all consideration of the future value of the bonds, and of the relations which this proposition sustains to other larger and more important matters, it may be said that the request of the Indianapolis bankers is not unreasonable.

But it is impossible to regard the question in any such narrow fashion. The country is agitated by the discussion of how to return to a sound system of currency. This is, above all other cognate matters, the most vital to the prosperity of the country. It is one condition, and an absolutely essential one, to the proper solution of this problem that nothing shall be done which tends toward the postponement of specie payments, nothing which tends toward inflation. The Indianapolis proposition has *prima facie* this tendency. If the banks should do what would seem the most natural thing for them to do and increase their issues by one-ninth, the inflation would be large, and would add greatly to the difficulties of resumption. If, instead, they should withdraw enough bonds to reduce those on deposit, at par value, to the total amount of their issues, the volume of the currency would not be affected, but its quality, so far as the bank notes are concerned, would be so far deteriorated.

The inflationsts are professedly opposed to national banks, but we have no doubt that they would unite on this proposition. It would immediately be accepted by them as operating, directly or indirectly, in the line of their plans and hopes. If the notes were increased, that would satisfy them; if, on the other hand, the surplus bonds were withdrawn, they would look to see these converted into greenbacks with which the reserve would be strengthened and credits would be proportionately extended. In either case they would consider, and justly, that the country had taken a step away from resumption, and would triumph accordingly.

The prime objection against the proposed change, however, is that it is entirely unnecessary for the end which it presumably seeks. There is not the slightest occasion to increase the bank issues. There is no adequate use for those already out. The banks are everywhere engaged in the task of reducing their circulation because they cannot employ it to advantage. They already hold a large excess of reserve over that required by law. They have no possible legitimate demand for an expansion either of notes or of loans and discounts. What, then, could be the gain to the country of making a change which ultimately might lead to unpleasant consequences, and which would immediately be accepted as a needless retreat from the present position of the Government with reference to specie payments? We have made some progress toward the goal of resumption. We have provided for the substitution of coin for the fractional currency, and this is now being paid out with considerable rapidity, in response to a demand far more urgent than had been anticipated. We are pledged to resume on all our paper in 1879, and the reckoning of the fractional currency redeemed as a part of the safety fund, leaves the Treasury in a better position than before to fulfill this pledge. The tendency of public opinion is strongly in favor of the policy embodied in this law. It would be a perfectly gratuitous sacrifice of what we have already gained to change the National Banking law in the interest of the inflationists. We may add that there is little evidence that such a change is asked for by any considerable proportion of the banks.

BOOKS AT COST.

Senator ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, is naturally anxious that the bill to facilitate the publication of Congressional and Executive documents shall become a law. The bill is simply intended to reduce the price to the public of the documents ordered to be printed by Congress. Originally, these were furnished to members without cost and almost without limit. The enormous jobs involved in the preparation of some of the more expensive publications, as well as the annually increasing volume of the matter issued, resulted in a material reduction in the amount distributed. The abolition of the franking privilege has also diminished the fierce desire which the Congressman once had to flood his "deestrick" with bound volumes filled with plates or bursting with statistics. As the law now stands, the Public Printer furnishes the issues of the Government press at an advance of ten per cent. on actual cost. It was thought that this slight profit, which was designed to cover contingencies, would not be in the way of a healthy demand for Patent Office reports, diplomatic correspondence, and statistics of trade and commerce. We regret to say that this expectation has not been realized. There has been no such demand for these substantial and truly statesmanlike productions as there was when they cost nothing. Mr. ANTHONY proposes to meet this unlooked-for stagnation in the public book trade, by a reduction of price. He asks that the books be sold at actual cost.

This is certainly a business-like and practical way of meeting the difficulty. There is nothing surprising in the languid interest which the American citizen manifests in the issues of the Government press. In the good old days of Democratic rule in Washington, the finest illustrated works known to the trade were those printed at the Government's expense. Royal octavo volumes, filled with elegant and richly-colored plates, choice steel engravings, and costly maps, were then as plenty in the committee-rooms of Congress as black-mailing witnesses are now. Books on geographical, botanical, ethnological, astronomical, zoological, and topographical surveys and explorations were in great favor. The original colored pictures in some of these cost as high as seven thousand dollars each; and there were thousands of them. Sets of the more extensive of these works were expanded into six, eight, ten, and twelve ponderous volumes, all of them beautifully printed, and, as the book-sellers' advertisements say, "profusely illustrated." The day for this shameful extravagance has passed. The pinched Congressman, if he has applications from his constituents for "pub. docs. with plenty of picters," responds no more. He may send some of the wonderful rhetoric which annually buds and blooms in the Agricultural Department, or the hot-pressed volumes of the Patent Office, with their bewildering cuts of barren inventions. But there are no more luxurious editions of books of travel at the public expense. Besides, it costs money to write to Congressmen now, and the constituent moderates his desires for knowledge, and spares his Representative.

Nevertheless, it is very certain that valuable and desirable information is neglected under the new order of things. Upon no branch of the public service has there been so much derision poured as on the Printing Department. It is true that cords of useless lumber have burdened the Government presses, and have paved the coach roads across the continent. It is also true that the lavish and free circulation of some of the expensive editions of reports of exploring expeditions was shamefully extravagant, but it is true that there is not now much trash put out by the Public Printer. Of course, the *Congressional Record* is not included in the scope of this general remark. This peculiar publication is supposed to have its own excuse for being. Its status is neither literary nor commercial. But it would appear that the public taste, cloyed by colored plates and demoralized by a gratuitous distribution, does not readily respond to an invitation to come and buy solid blocks of wisdom at a very low price. The public document market has been glutted by a free circulation. If all the book-sellers should give away their books for a long term of years, and then suddenly resume their legitimate business, they would have as few customers as the Government Printing-house now has. We must wait until the national appetite for this branch of literature, never very keen, has recovered from its satiety. The turn in the public book market was too sudden. The supply to Congressmen was reduced to a merely nominal amount, and even on this it was at first necessary to pay postage. Then the general public was asked to pay ten per cent. advance on cost of production when orders were sent to the public printer for any of his issues. The result was the present stagnation. Senator ANTHONY proposes to retrace some of these steps. He would furnish the books and documents at original cost. By and by, perhaps, we may raise the prices. Just now, the great public is not in a mood to buy this sort of knowledge, even when offered at what the shop-keepers call an alarming sacrifice.

MEDDLING WITH NATURE.

Science is an excellent thing in its way, and scientific persons, as a class, have unquestionably contributed to the welfare of mankind. Still, it cannot be denied that when a man becomes excessively addicted to science he is prone to treat Nature with a familiarity which she must feel strongly tempted to resent. Mr. TYNDALL, for example, is probably a better judge of protoplasm than is any other scientific person now living, but when he boldly remarks that he knows all about nature's profoundest secret—the origin of life—and assures us that a lump of inert matter can develop as good an article of immortal soul as he himself possesses, he exhibits a degree of familiarity which Nature cannot, with justice to herself, tolerate or excuse.

So long as this familiarity is confined merely to boastful language it is not a matter which concerns mankind at large. When, however, scientific persons proceed to meddle with nature in an offensive and dangerous way, it is time that they should be sternly rebuked. We all know what followed Dr. FRANKLIN's indelicate experiment of flying a kite in the face of a thunder-storm. It is to that respectable person's willful meddling with lightning that we owe the existence of the lightning-rod man, who devastates the country, provoking white-haired deacons to thoughts of homicide, and tempting them to invoke the wrath of the rural "gosh" upon their tormentor. Far worse than FRANKLIN's conduct is the dangerous determination to meddle with the present limits of the ocean which several scientific persons have lately shown. Nothing will content those reckless men but a so-called rectification of our ocean boundaries. The *Herald* recently pointed out that the scientific project of cutting a canal across the Isthmus of Panama would, if carried out, result in turning the Gulf Stream into the Pacific Ocean, thus making the climate of our Northern States and Canada as cold as that of Greenland. It is true that this exposure of the real meaning of the Panama canal project was made just after Lord DUFFERIN's masquerade at Ottawa had not been attended by certain guests from this City, and the *Herald* naturally talked with some complacency on the prospect of a return of the glacial period in Canada. Nevertheless we cannot afford to sit calmly by while scientific persons proceed to take away our Gulf Stream in order to launch it on unappreciative Pacific Islanders, and if any such result is to follow the cutting of the proposed canal, the sooner somebody employs Mr. SHEARMAN to call an investigating council and suppress all the evidence hitherto collected as to the feasibility of cutting the canal the better.

But decidedly the most nefarious scientific enterprise that has so far been devised is that of emptying the basin of the Mediterranean. Two plans for accomplishing this scheme have already been proposed. Certain Frenchmen claim to have discovered that the Saharan Desert is much lower than the level of the Mediterranean, and that by cutting a short canal the waters of that venerable and experienced sea can be drained into Africa. Of course they do not openly advocate the draining of the Mediterranean. They only profess to be anxious to convert the Sahara into a navigable sea. It needs, however, very little familiarity with a slate and pencil to show that if a desert larger than the Mediterranean is filled with water drawn from the latter, the Mediterranean basin will be emptied. The pretext that the Atlantic will pour in through the Straits of Gibraltar, and so keep the Mediterranean at its accustomed level, can deceive only those who are unaware that the depth of water at the Straits is very much less than it is throughout the greater part of the Mediterranean.

The other plan consists in emptying the Black and Mediterranean Seas into the Caspian. The latter is eighty-four feet lower than the former, and if a canal were cut across the Caucasian Isthmus, the greater part of the Mediterranean Sea would joyfully rush down toward the valley of the Caspian, and drown more Persians and Tartars than the public good really requires. This precious scheme is said to have been devised by an American, who modestly withholds his name. There was a *Herald* Commissioner who recently visited Tartary while kindly acting as escort to a Russian Army. Possibly the Khan of Bokhara gave a masked ball which the *Herald* Commissioner did not attend by aid of a special train and in company with a large number of personal friends. If this incident actually occurred, and the anonymous American who wants to drown the Tartars should prove to be a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, the motive of his malign proposal could not be misunderstood.

There ought to be a healthy public spirit that would explain to scientific persons—with clubs if necessary—that this spirit of meddling with nature must be checked. Life will become intolerable if meddlesome persons are allowed to treat the Gulf Stream as their personal property, to drain old-established oceans, and to create new ones in localities where there is no demand for them. There is enough for science to do without meddling with what nature has already done. At this very season, when throughout the whole temperate zone humanity is struggling with stovepipes, scientific persons who contrive plans for draining the Mediterranean, instead of inventing portable stoves without stovepipes, show a disgraceful incapacity to comprehend the real duty of the hour.

POLITICAL NOTES.

South Carolina sends eight colored and six white delegates to Cincinnati.

Jubal A. Early is a delegate to the Virginia "Conservative" State Convention.

Eleven members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania have died since their election.

The Philadelphia *Item* hears the cry of "Conkling and Don Cameron" from New-York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

It is now stated that Mr. Landers has reconsidered the matter, and has determined not to run as the greenback candidate for Governor of Indiana.

The Chicago *Journal* notes that Mr. Caulfield and Mr. Cate, who both hold seats in Congress, fraudulently obtained, are the leaders in investigating Mr. Bristow.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has a new statement of the position of the Democratic press of Virginia on the question of the candidate for the Presidency. It stands thus: For Senator Bayard, 4; Jeff. Davis, 1; Gen. W. S. Hancock, 4; Hendricks, 1; Hendricks or Bayard, 1; Charles Francis Adams, 1; Judge David Davis, 1; Philip F. Thomas, 1.

The Keene, (N. H.) *Sentinel* presents the following as the result thus far of its call for the expression of the Presidential preferences of its readers: Blaine and Bristow, 242; Bristow and Blaine, 165; Bristow and Cragin, 4; Conkling and Hayes, 1; Conkling and Bristow, 1; Adams and Bristow, 1; Blaine and Wheeler, 1; Bristow and Curtis, 1.

WHAT SHALL JAY GOULD DO WITH HIS TRIBUNE?

From the Sun of yesterday.

That's a question which can't be answered on the jump. The paper is in a bad way, and though it is now economizing and pinching in every direction to bring its expenses as nearly as possible down to its receipts, it is still losing money every week; how much we can't say, but probably a thousand dollars a week on the publication alone. Add to that a yearly loss of about forty thousand dollars on the preposterous building, and we find that from $1,500 to $1,750 a week is lost by Jay Gould's organ.

Plainly, something must be done. Jay Gould's call loan on the fifty-one shares put in the name of the young editor, originally $510,000, now amounts with interest to $622,000. Besides that, he holds the bonds of the *Tribune* Association for $300,000 out of $350,000 issued to finish the building and pay the accumulated debt of the losing concern. Thus Jay Gould is out about one million dollars. Besides, the Mutual Life Insurance Company holds a mortgage on the monstrous building, and on all the land of the concern, improved and unimproved, for $300,000.

Thus, independent of the young editor's debt of $622,000 to Jay Gould, the *Tribune*, besides its notes and acceptances given to paper dealers for what every sound journal pays cash, owes $650,000 debts of its own. In addition, it has sunk the $100,000 building fund accumulated during Horace Greeley's life, and the further $100,000 obtained on his life policy, in the great pile of bricks and mortar put together with the sole apparent idea of shewing how high it was possible to run up a newspaper building, and made so staring and motley that it looks like a gigantic advertisement of a quack medicine dealer. It is now worth, perhaps, its mortgage of $300,000, and no more.

Weighing these melancholy figures, what shall we advise Mr. Jay Gould to do? This is the Presidential year, and probably he thinks he might sell out the advocacy of his organ for enough to temporarily save him from present loss in running the concern. But can he do it? It is very doubtful. Fifteen hundred dollars a week is a good deal of money for any candidate to pay. Besides, a wise candidate will hesitate about bargaining with Jay Gould or his stool pigeon. He will foresee the damage such a transaction would do him. Jay Gould's support is not desirable.

Shall Mr. Gould then let the *Tribune* be thrown into bankruptcy and take the concern for his $300,000 bonds? This would be hard on the owners of the forty-nine shares besides his own, utterly wiping out property that during Mr. Greeley's life was worth nearly five hundred thousand dollars, and which is said to have paid ten per cent. on that amount. For more than three years, that is ever since Mr. Greeley's death, they have waited in vain for dividends, and now there is a probability that the whole capital will be extinguished. It is a cruel fortune that impends over them. Many of these stockholders are utterly unable to bear the loss. Even the passing of the dividends for the three years has been a great hardship for them. But Jay Gould has not been bred in a school that makes him tender of the feelings of stockholders whose property he has bankrupted.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 70¼; California, 74¾; Segregated Belcher, 68; Ophir, 51¾; Chollar, 83½; Savage, 15; Imperial, (new stock,) 4; Mexican, 31¼; Gould and Curry, 16¾; Best and Belcher, 59¼; Hale and Norcross, 52; Crown Point, 16; Yellow Jacket, 22¾; Alpha, 41; Belcher, 22¼; Confidence, 15½; Sierra Nevada, 15¾; Exchequer, 15¾; Overman, 56; Justice, 20½; Caledonian, 9¾.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, April 27.—The Senate Committee on the Boom bill investigation made a report to the Senate this morning. It simply recited the testimony before them. Senator Boyer offered a resolution to have a committee appointed to investigate the charges against himself of corruption used to defeat the Boom bill. The resolution was adopted

ELECTION EXPENDITURES.

MR. DAVENPORT'S TESTIMONY.

THE METHODS EMPLOYED TO PREVENT ELECTION FRAUDS FURTHER EXPLAINED—THE AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH MR. DAVENPORT OPERATED—EFFORTS TO SUPPRESS TESTIMONY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Committee on expenditures in the Department of Justice continued the examination of Mr. Davenport for several hours to-day. The witness had his vouchers all arranged with a tabular statement accompanying, covering every dollar of expenditures of the $34,000 received from Whitley. The Committee would not permit him to put in his vouchers together but insisted on going through with an examination of each amount received by itself. They began with the $5,000 paid by the orders of Attorney General Akerman in 1871, and have gone so far into the inquiries about the expenditures of 1872 that the session of to-morrow will probably conclude the inquiry as to the vouchers. Mr. Davenport succeeded in getting all his books before the committee, with the exception of one or two, so they have a complete exhibit of his method of preventing frauds. They were very particular to-day to exclude all evidence touching the commission of election frauds in New-York, on the plea that it was a useless waste of time to enter into these matters, as they had all been investigated and were now a matter of record. The committee, in its discussion about the order of proceedings, have disclaimed any purpose to shut out any explanation Mr. Davenport may desire to make, and their protestations of a determination to allow the widest latitude for questions in cross examination will at least result in such questions from the Republican members as will bring out the whole of the hated story. The great Caulfield, whose avoirdupois is probably twice as great as that of the witness whom he insulted by the question as to whether he was Little Johnny Davenport, is said to be sick. He was not in the committee to-day, and it is surmised that the statements of Davenport have produced very serious consequences.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The examination of John I. Davenport was resumed this morning by the Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice. In the absence of Mr. Caulfield, who is ill, Mr. Candler, of Georgia, presided, and proceeded to question the witness. He was asked a question in regard to money received by him from the Attorney General in 1871, and was proceeding to say that in that year he had expended $5,000 of his own money, and for this he had no vouchers, when Mr. Cochrane, interrupting, said he desired the witness to confine himself to the question asked. The witness replied that the statement as to his $5,000 was necessary as preliminary to what was to follow, because the $5,000 might turn up afterward, and some question might be raised in reference to it. He then explained that in 1871 he received in all $5,000 from the Attorney General, the first payment of $2,000 having been made in August of that year. In 1872 he received $20,000; in 1873, $6,000, and in 1874, $3,000, making in all the sum of $34,000, and for the expenditure of which he had receipts. Witness was asked what he had done, previous to August, 1871, to authorize him to receive the money then sent to him. He replied by exhibiting a series of books which he had prepared for the purpose of detecting frauds. One series was what he called black books; the others were complete lists of the registration, arranged so that any name could be readily reached, and another series consisted of maps of the City, indicating every house, for what it was occupied, how many stories high each house was, and how many males it could possibly accommodate. Before receiving the first amount of $5,000 he had spent sums of money out of his own pocket. This was expended for books, papers, and labor of a clerical character. Money was also expended in the detection of frauds; as, for instance, he discovered where a large number of fraudulent naturalization papers were secreted, and money had to be used to secure them.

By Mr. Conger—As I understand you, then, you had incurred large expenses prior to August, 1871, and as the expenses were growing on you you went to Long Branch to see the President to ask him if part of the fund could not be used to continue the work. Witness—That is it, exactly.

By Mr. Candler—Did you at that time inform the President that this expense had been incurred? Witness replied he had explained the matter to the President. He took the books and papers to Long Branch with him to show the President the class of work he was doing. The money was given to him therefore to pay expenses that had been incurred in the past and such as would be incurred in the future. The money was to pay for work actually done and not for information. Whatever was paid for information was paid out of witness' own pocket.

By Mr. Cochrane—Did you always indicate on your checks the purpose for which it was given? Answer—I did not.

Q.—I find here a check paid to a Mr. Pavy. Who is Mr. Pavy? A.—He was a clerk in my office. The check to him was to pay the clerks under him in his room. Witness employed all the clerks, but as they were under Pavy's direction, the check for their pay was given to him in bulk.

By Mr. Conger—Did the President, at the time of your conversation with him at Long Branch, or at any time thereafter, in any shape or manner, say that any portion of this money was to be used for political purposes? A.—He did not. He understood that it was to be used in the detection of frauds at elections, and to result in a faithful execution of the laws. When the plan was explained to Gov. Fish he said he had examined the plans to prevent frauds, and thought Mr. Davenport's plan was better than any he had seen.

By Mr. Cochrane—Was this extra work done by you under any authority of the acts of 1871 or 1872, or any other law? Witness replied that after an examination he found that in order to make a proper detection of fraud it was necessary that one man should devote his whole attention to the subject, especially as three or four men were devoting all their time to the preparation of frauds. He found it necessary to do this extra work, for the law directed the detection of frauds, but did not lay down the plan.

Q.—You admit then that in this extra work you went beyond the laws of 1871 and 1872? A.—I admit that the preparation of these books and the other extra work was not specifically contemplated by these acts.

Q.—Was the work contemplated by any act of Congress? A.—No, Sir; but it grew out of the necessities of the case; I deemed all these books necessary; for instance, take a convict-book, on which I had recorded the names of all convicts, the time they served in the Penitentiary, and other matters by which they were prevented from voting; in the case of Terrence Quinn, for instance, it was found that he was a convict.

Mr. Dunham (interrupting) objected to the witness going into that matter again in detail; he had already told the committee of Quinn's case.

Mr. Conger thought the witness was answering in a proper way. He regretted the tendency to stop the witness whenever he was going on to show how he exposed frauds.

Mr. Dunham thought that remark unfair. He [Mr. Dunham] was as fair as any man, but he would stop the witness whenever he wandered off from the question.

Witness produced what he called his convict-book and described it.

By Mr. Cochrane—Is there any act of Congress authorizing that book? Witness—No, Sir.

Q.—Then it is your own idea and you got it up because you thought it necessary? Witness replied that he knew no law which, in precise terms, directed the making of such a book, but he found it necessary to prevent frauds. He had also a book in which he recorded the deaths of males in New-York; this was also to prevent fraud.

Q.—Was there any law authorizing that book? Witness said he discovered that a large number of persons registered and voted on the names of dead men. It was, therefore, a necessity, but he knew of no statute that specifically authorized it.

Q.—Do you know of any statute that impliedly authorizes it? Witness knew of no authority except that clause of the law which makes it the duty of the Commissioner to use all possible means in the detection and prevention of election frauds.

Q.—Do you know of any statute that gives a Commissioner discretion to prepare books like these and do extra work? Witness knew of no such law except such as was implied; but the President, the Attorney General, and witness, after a full consultation, thought that this extra work was necessary.

By Mr. Conger—Was not the appropriation out of which this money was paid, made to detect frauds in elections, leaving its disbursement to the discretion of the Attorney General? Witness replied that it was, and it was because of the discretion that the President and Attorney General authorized it. In reply to Mr. Watt, witness further said that his books had accomplished the object at which he aimed, and Democrats as well as Republicans conceded that fact.

Mr. Durham wanted witness to name any Democrats who had approved of his mode of detecting the frauds, and witness named Col. J. R. Fellows, Isaac Sherman, (who was a Greeleyman,) James W. Brown, and Foster Dewey, late private Secretary to William M. Tweed. Dewey told witness in the Hoffman House, not long ago, "We in New-York, know what your system has done, and if any one proposes to book up against it, it will not be New-York Democrats;" witness did not pretend to say that the Democrats approved of getting up the books; he had never told any one that there was no authority for this extra work; his death-record book prevented any frauds. Mr. Davenport was going to explain his books at some length, when Mr. Durham objected, on the ground that he was proceeding to make a speech. Mr. Conger again objected to the interruption of the witness. He believed it the duty of the committee to discover frauds, and he had never seen so good an opportunity to have the means of fraud explained. The committee then took a recess till 2:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice resumed the investigation at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Davenport's attention was called to a letter written by him to Col. H. C. Whitley in 1871, in which he asked Whitlye for the $5,000 which it was agreed was to be sent him in New-York. He said what he had reference to was the agreement between himself and the President and the Attorney General, that he was to have that amount. He did not get it all at one time, but it was paid in different sums and at different times. The whole amount he received in 1871 was $5,000. In July, 1872, he received $5,000 at one payment. Witness understood that the money came out of an appropriation of $50,000 to be expanded by the Attorney General for the detection and punishment of frauds; witness had an interview, he thought—but was not certain—on that subject, with the President; also, in 1872, before the Presidential election, witness represented that to carry out fully the acts of 1871 and 1872 the work should go on, and he required more money, and stated to the President that he desired the money to be paid under the act for the detection of frauds. There was no allusion made by the President or the witness to the fact that 1872 was the Presidential year. It would have been improper for either to allude to the fact; besides, the law had no reference whatever to a Presidential election. It referred only to frauds perpetrated in Congressional elections. The attention of witness was called to the fact that one receipt he gave for money received indicated that it was received in pursuance of the act for the detection of frauds in elections, while a receipt given for an amount subsequently received was for services stated to have been rendered. He explained this discrepancy by stating that the first receipt could not be found at the time, and that the second was written from memory.

He here produced vouchers for payments from January to April, 1872. One lot of vouchers aggregated $2,637 22, which was for the pay of clerks for copying and for no other purpose. This amount was for work antedating July 13, 1872, when witness received another $5,000. As to the amounts otherwise expended between April 6, 1872, and July 13, 1872, that will be ascertained by reference to the vouchers in the Treasury Department, which witness could not reach to-day; the application for the $5,000 paid July 13, was made two weeks before that; never carried a written order from the President to Attorney General Williams for the money; Mr. Williams had stated that to be the case, but he was mistaken; the only objection Williams ever made to paying the money was that Col. Whitley wanted the fund to be used in the South. If Mr. Williams stated otherwise on this point, he was mistaken in that also. The witness next received $10,000 on the 26th day of September. The receipt for the amount is "for services rendered and expenses incurred;" but the witness did not know why this receipt differed from the first one, as the money was paid for the same service, as the first payments were made for. It is possible that Whitley objected to paying the $10,000, for he wanted all the money he could get to use in Kuklux operations. Attorney General Williams wrote to Whitley to pay witness the money, and then Whitley's connection with it ceased. All the vouchers for expenses between July 13 and Sept. 26, 1872, are in the Treasury Department except, perhaps, a few bills.

After a further examination as to vouchers, the committee at 4:30 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

THE EXCURSION TO PHILADELPHIA.

A TRIP OVER THE NEW LINE—A DESCRIPTION OF THE ROUTE.

A party from this City and Brooklyn, numbering 250 persons, were passengers on an excursion train over the New-York and Philadelphia new line railroad yesterday. The new line is composed of three links, namely: The Central Railroad of New-Jersey, Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, and North Pennsylvania Railroad, with a total distance between the two cities of a little over eighty-eight miles. These links are, however, operated as one continuous line, the terminal passenger stations being in Philadelphia at Berks and American streets, and in New-York at the foot of Liberty street, North River. The route extends through the loveliest portion of New-Jersey. It first skirts the westerly shore of New-York Bay and the Kills to Bergen Point, crosses Newark Bay by a bridge fully a mile in length, passes on through Elizabeth, Roselle, Cranford, Westfield, and Fanwood to Plainfield; thence continuing westward it passes Dunellin, in full view of the famous "Washington Rock," on the hillside to the north, and soon reaches Bound Brook, a point on the Raritan Canal. Here, diverging south-westwardly, the route leaves the main line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Hopewell and Pennington. The Delaware River is reached at Greenburg, three miles above Trenton. It was a short distance above the present railroad crossing that Gen. Washington made his famous passage of the Delaware. This railroad bridge is with its approaches about four thousand feet long. Its width is nineteen feet, and its greatest height above the water, seventy-two feet. It has eight piers and two abutment piers; is entirely of wrought iron, and is built for a double track throughout. From Yardleyville, on the Pennsylvania side of the stream, the road continues through Montgomery and Bucks Counties to a junction at Jenkintown with the North Pennsylvania main line. The whole of the new line traverses a beautiful, fertile, productive, and populous country, the New-Jersey portion being through the Hopewell Valley, and the Pennsylvania portion through the Huntingdon Valley. The new portion of this line has been constructed with marked engineering ability. A large portion of it is perfectly straight. On fourteen miles of the Delaware and Bound Brook link there is not a single curve. The highest grade is thirty-six feet to the mile, and the maximum curvature is 2,800 feet radius. No obstacles to high speed are created by the necessity for precaution in passing large towns or cities. Grade crossings are avoided as carefully as possible. In New-Jersey, out of twenty-nine crossings only eight are at grade, and a similar state of affairs can be reported for the Pennsylvania portion of the route.

The excursion party left this City at 8:45 o'clock A. M., and arrived on time at Philadelphia three and a half hours later. No attempt was made at quick time, though some speedy traveling was done over the new road between Bound Brook and Yardleyville. This was to satisfy those on board of the excellent manner in which the road had been constructed and ballasted. There was considerable delay at Hopewell, occasioned by meeting two special excursion trains eastward bound. The excursion train was run directly to the Centennial Grounds. Arrived at Fairmount Park, the party were provided with carriages and proceeded to inspect the grounds and buildings, after which lunch was furnished them at a neighboring hotel. At 4 o'clock P. M. the excursionists started on their return, arriving in this City at 7:20 o'clock. Much of the success of the excursion is due to the personal exertions of Mr. John Taylor Johnston, President of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey; Mr. Ludwig, President of the North Pennsylvania Road; Mr. Knight, President of the Delaware and Bound Brook Road, and to H. P. Baldwin, general passenger agent of the new line.

THE DEAD COMEDIAN.

THE FUNERAL TO TAKE PLACE THIS MORNING—LIST OF PALL-BEARERS AND THE FLORAL OFFERINGS.

The remains of the late Barney Williams were exposed to view at his residence yesterday morning, and a large number of his former friends and members of the theatrical profession availed themselves of the opportunity to look for the last time upon his well-known features. The air in the chamber of death was redolent with the perfume of the floral offerings of sympathizing friends. The list of pall-bearers as completed is as follows: Gen. John C. Fremont, Judge John R. Brady, William O'Gorman, M. D.; Dr. Orlando Tomkins, of Boston; Hugh J. Hastings, Lester Wallack, H. J. Montague, John Brougham, Joseph D. Murphy, of Philadelphia, and Stephen J. Meaner. The funeral services will be held at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twenty-eighth street, this morning, at 11 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn will celebrate a requiem mass, assisted by Rev. Father McDowell, of St. Agnes Church, as deacon, and Rev. Father Pratt as sub-deacon. Rev. Father Costigan, of St. Stephen's Church, will officiate as master of ceremonies. The music of the mass will be interpreted by a double quartet, consisting of Mlle. Rosetti and Miss Gilbert, sopranos; Mlles. Romanis and Munier, contraltos; Messrs. Telle and Reidel, tenors, and Messrs. Bacelli and Tiseger, bassos, assisted by a large chorus under the direction of Mr. H. B. Danforth. The mass selected is Mozart's grand requiem mass, which will be preceded by Beethoven's dirge. At the offertory, Rossini's *Inflammatus* will be sung, followed by *Libera me*, also from Rossini; and, in conclusion, a dirge by Chopin will be rendered by Mr. Danforth. Already a large number of floral tributes have been received. Among them are the following: A large bank of white roses and lilies, surmounted by a star, and a floral pillow composed of roses, calla lilies and jessamines, upon which are artistically wrought the words, "He Sleeps," the whole surmounted by a lyre of camellias and white pinks, from Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer. The Lotos Club contributes a white floral Egyptian pillar nearly five feet high, upon which is the word "Lotos" in violets encircling the pillar spirally, with a background of tea-roses and jessamines. Immediately below the capital are two sharply-defined lines of various-colored flowers. The lower part of the capital is wrought in representations of lotos leaves in colors alternately violet and crimson. Calla lilies surmount the capital.

ITALY.

THE WORK OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

CRITICISMS OF THE PRESS UPON THE NEW CABINET—REFORMS AND RETRENCHMENTS PROPOSED BY THE NEW ADMINISTRATION—GEN. GARIBALDI'S OLD AGE—HOW THE POPE ONCE FELL INTO A WINE CELLAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, April 12, 1876.

The new Ministry is now pretty well seated in its place, but the newspapers that have received the favors of the old Cabinet have not yet ceased chanting its praises, and have well begun their criticisms of the new power. A good many stones will be thrown, and, as public officers now live in houses of glass, it will be strange, with so many missiles flying about, if some panes are not broken. Signor Depretis, the Prime Minister, has made promises which, if they are kept, will encourage the hope that affairs will go on as regularly as before. There is great need of a reform in the civil administration, but it is easier to lay plans than to carry them out. The offices are filled with poorly-paid placemen, and it would be as cruel to the public to force the necessary contributions to increase their pay as it would be to the placemen themselves to turn one-half of them adrift.

PLANS OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

The Easter vacation, which Parliament is now taking, gives the new Cabinet opportunity to lay out its work with more deliberation than would be allowed to it if every day in the Chamber it were called upon to reply to embarrassing questions. Among the projects which the party now come to power has had in view to carry out are those of an extension of the franchise, the centralization of administrative power, and giving new guarantees to the inferior clergy. A reduction of the cost of Government is also on the programme; for the expenditure has gone on with an augmentation more rapid than can find any justification in the annual increase in the wealth of the country. The renewal of the commercial treaties with other countries, which has been for some time under study, is to be taken in hand by the new administration; but whether with any essential change of policy we do not yet know. There is a great deal of noisy talk about free trade, while the entry dues at present put upon some articles of foreign production would seem to prove that the Custom-house is disposed to assert its right to collect a respectable part of the public toll.

GEN. GARIBALDI'S LETTER.

Now that the Radical Party, as it is called, is in power, Gen. Garibaldi has come out with a letter in which he formally accepts the donation some time ago made to him by Parliament. Before this we had not positively known whether he had accepted the gift or not. The letter is addressed to the President of the Cabinet, with the reason given that as his friends are now in the direction of affairs, with the full confidence of the Sovereign, no scruples of conscience remain to hinder the taking of the money voted, which will enable him to contribute his quota to the Tiber improvement scheme. The General's sons by his first marriage have not helped in any manner to put the father quite at ease in his finances in his old age, and their conduct has been a good deal blamed. Accepting this largess of the State, Garibaldi will for the rest of his life be put beyond the need of depending for existence upon the generosity of his friends.

THE POPE.

The Pope holds out resolutely in refusing the large sum which Parliament three years ago voted to him. No one seems to have much feeling about it, as the Holy Father is not able to put in any claim of service rendered to the State. The weight of governing was taken off his shoulders, and the debt, which was increasing, was assumed by the power which, after much persuasion fruitless of results, was obliged to force an entrance into Rome. The Pope gets along admirably with his system, borrowed from the United States, of depending upon voluntary contributions from foreign countries to meet the expenses of his large establishment. The payments are made in hard money, and if his brokers are disposed to take advantage of the present rate of premium of eight per cent. on foreign exchanges, his revenue may be increased to that extent. At present they are very quiet at the Vatican, as is becoming to the season, and no angry speeches have been made to disturb anybody's repose of mind. The Pope is in excellent health. As he gets accustomed to it, he finds his case not so bad as was at first reported. This is the anniversary of the return of the Pope from Gaeta, which years ago was made so much account of. The prettiest of all the paper lantern illuminations which the skill of those engaged in that kind of commerce could devise was added to the showy sights of the time for the entertainment of natives and foreigners. One day the Pope, in keeping the anniversary of his return from exile, went out to the Convent of St. Agnes, two miles from the gates of the city. He was accompanied by the French General commanding, in Rome at that time, by Cardinal Antonelli, and I do not know how many other distinguished persons. The brothers of the convent had prepared a feast in honor of the occasion in a room over their wine cellar. As many as could crowded into the apartment; the beams were rotten, and down went the floor, carrying with it the Pope and his servitors, high and low, into the vault, a dozen feet beneath. The place has since been turned into a sort of chapel or sanctuary, with decorations of various kinds, which those who go to St. Agnes do not fail to see. I do not know whether the painting on the wall correctly represents the scene, but the artist has certainly given to it a quality of dramatic attraction. In the middle is represented the Pope held up in the arms of St. Peter in mid-air, quite above harm. Pio Nono's face is beaming with that sweet smile of contentment which is natural to him, and which we all so much admire. The eyes are rolled up toward Heaven in somewhat too seraphic a manner for our taste, but in a style which may be considered orthodox, as it finds precedent in so many ancient pictures of saints and fathers of the Church. As St. Peter has his hands full holding up Pius IX., the rest are allowed to get along in a "save yourselves who can" fashion, and are seen sprawling in various positions among wine barrels. But the fact remains that no one was hurt, and the affair is set down among those cases of a special interposition of Providence for the benefit of the good, of which the Church register is so full.

We are in the middle of the *Settimana Santa*; but how different is the aspect of the city from what it was years ago. Next Sunday is Easter, but now none are looking forward to the pompous spectacle in the Church of St. Peter, and the benediction of a crowd of not less than fifty thousand in the piazza in front of it, come from the four corners of the earth. Foreigners are here in large numbers, as they always have been, and always will be in the Winter season as long as Rome holds its thousand objects for the gratification of curiosity and for study. We are now entering the pleasant months, when the sunlight falls with a genial warmth, and the flowers are everywhere unfolding their bright tints, whether in city gardens or over the interminable wastes of the open country. The loftiest summit of the Sabine Mountain has for weeks past looked very prim in its dress of festa, with white cravat and waistcoat of pure snow, bright as silver in the clear, high atmosphere. The lines are cut on the background of blue sky with the sharpness of masses of marble. The eye is solaced by the contrast, as it is lifted from the tender green of the plain to the snows of those tranquil elevations. A few days of climbing sun, and the last trace of these snows will pass away, and also in a few days will end the Roman "season."

OPENING OF A WORKING MAN'S CLUB.

Another of those admirable institutions designated Working Men's Clubs was opened last evening at No. 140 Leonard street. It is entitled "The St. Paul's Working Men's Club of Trinity Parish." Very pleasant reading and smoking rooms have been furnished, and all the principal newspapers and magazines will be provided, while chess and draughts will form a pastime for those who care to indulge in those games. The object of the club is to provide a pleasant and attractive place of resort for the many hard-working men who reside in the district. The opening meeting took place last night in the reading-room, which was well filled with working men, ladies, and others interested in the movement. The chair was occupied by the President, Rev. James Mulchaney, and there were also present Rev. A. S. Crasper, Rev. W. H. Cook, Mr. J. T. Phillips, and Mr. William Hall, by nearly all of whom addresses were made.

THE DOGS AT SPRINGFIELD.

CLOSING THE EXHIBITION—THE AWARDS—CHARACTER OF THE STOCK.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 27.—Whatever might have been chaotic yesterday as regards the Springfield dog-show has been corrected, and now system reigns supreme. The concourse of people visiting the exhibition yesterday was unusually large, and during the evening the City Hall was crowded, the ladies coming out in force. If the fairer sex rather neglected the pointers and setters, they sought the two extremes of the canine species, lavishing their attention on the smallest dog (weight three pounds) and on the biggest dog (weight, 183 pounds), and not forgetting the pugs, Skyes, and Japanese pets. To-day no diminution is visible in the attendance, and as the clever performances of Guess, a learned bull terrier, will conclude the exhibition, no doubt the hall will be thronged. If yesterday was the day of inspection, to-day is the period of judging. Canine toilets were begun early this morning, and combs and brushes were brought into frequent use until all the beauty of what is called "feather" in the dog was fully developed. The following classes are the more important:

Class 1. Imported English setters or their progeny, that have never taken first prize at any bench show; 11 entries; judge, N. Saltus. Class 2. Imported red or red and white setters, or their progeny, that have never taken first prize at any bench show; 6 entries; judge, W. H. Gibbous. Class No. 3. Imported black and tan, and black and tan and white Gordon setters, or their progeny, that have never taken first prize at any bench show; entries, 12; judge, Luther Adams. Class No. 4. Native setters of any strain, that have never taken first prize at any bench show; entries, 32; judge, W. Jarvis. Class No. 5. Pointers of fifty pounds weight and over, that have never taken first prize at any bench show; entries, 21; judge, Edmond Orgill. Class 6. Pointers under 50 pounds weight that have never taken first prize at any bench show; entries, 13; judge, N. Saltus. Class 7. Cocker spaniels, with 10 entries. Class 8. Clumber spaniels. Class 9. Retrieving. Class 10. Irish water spaniels. Class 11. Foxhounds.

Then follow classes for beagles, dachshunds, deerhounds, greyhounds, Newfoundlands, St. Bernard's mastiffs, bull dogs, bull terriers, collies, coach dogs, spitz, Scotch terriers, pugs, black-and-tans, toy terriers, Blenheims, King Charles, Japanese spaniels, Italian greyhounds, poodles, and hairless dogs. Classes Nos. 37 and 38 are the champion setter classes; Class No. 39 champion pointer class. Then follows special classes from No. 40 to No. 52 for collections of pointers or setters, for puppies, single or in litters, concluding with the largest and the smallest dogs and the best trick dog. Of course, the attention of the sportsmen present was mainly directed to the pointers and setters. In generalizing the special breeds of pointers and setters it seems evident that while the pointer has not advanced the setters in the United States have been improved greatly. The setter of to-day is a much better dog than he was even fifteen years ago. Every bench show seems to show this marked improvement. The present exhibition is wanting, perhaps, in certain dogs from well-known Western kennels, such as the breeds from Dr. Burges, of Kentucky, and Mr. Turner, of St. Louis. Mr. L. H. Smith, of Canada, has not shown his English setters, and Mr. Raymond's best imported stock is wanting. Still the Springfield show has drawn to it a variety of prime breeds, in sufficient number to allow full scope for comparison. In Class 1 for imported setters or their progeny which have never taken first prizes, the following awards have been given: First, Scout, the property of Luther Adams; second, Chance, G. Dillon; third, Blueblood, W. F. Parker. In bitches Peg was first, Jessie second, Doll third; and for pups, Prince won. In Class No. 2, imported red or red and white Irish setters, not first prize winners, Dick was first, Snipe second, and Jack third. In bitches Lill III. was first, and the puppy Duke won. In Class No. 3, imported black and tan, and black and tan and white Gordon setters or progeny, not winners of first prizes, Grouse, belonging to Mr. Marble, was first; Spot second, and Monarch third. In bitches, Lou belonging to Mr. W. M. Tileston, was first, and Mab second. In Class No. 4, native setters that had never won first prizes, Don, belonging to Mr. Morford, was first, Ned second, and Jim third. In bitches, Mr. C. H. Raymond took first and second prizes, with May and Dimity. In Class No. 5, for pointers over fifty pounds, a famous old dog, Tom, the property of F. Schuchardt, carried off the first prize, notwithstanding his age. In class No. 6, for pointers under fifty pounds Grouse was first, Gray second, Lex third, and in bitches, Whisky, belonging to Dr. Webb, carried off the first prize for her class. It will be late to-night before all the prize lists come in or the champion lists are made up. Class No. 7, Cocker spaniel, first prize, imported Snip, a very fine specimen, the property of S. J. Bestor, of Hartford. Mr. Bestor's imported Juliette also secured a prize for bitches. In the dogs of less degree, having dismissed the dogs of nobler pedigrees, for there are no coursing greyhounds in the United States, come the foxhounds, class 11. The collection was not a choice one. Rover, belonging to W. L. Keyes, of Springfield, took the first prize, and Judy the second. A majority of the animals showed few points which had any merit. Class 12, dachhunds, had only a single representative. Class 13, the deerhounds, had two superb representatives, Sir Walter and Spider, well formed specimens of approved colors. Sir Walter was credited, and justly, with the mark of perfection, which is 100 points, while Spider came close to the first winner with 98. To see these two animals amply repaid a visit to the Bench show. Class No. 15, for greyhounds, was carried off by Fly. In Class No. 16, for Newfoundlands, the first prize was awarded to Bruno, the second to Rose. Dog judges and the public generally are getting adrift as to what is a true Newfoundland. Bruno was certainly forty pounds too big for a Newfoundland, showing plainly the mark of St. Bernard in his form. Even Rose, though approximating more to the true strain, showed the St. Bernard cross. Class No. 17, St. Bernards, had two handsome representatives, though not true as to color. Major was first; Honest was second. Of bull terriers the show line was poor. Jessie came in first, Fan next. There was a prime collie, who very rightly took the prize in class 21. Leo had all the true color and form, and that honest, truthful, yet searching expression that stamps the collie as the most useful of all dogs. Chubb, a big Spitz, a very handsome brute, took the prize in his class. Terriers were not well represented, Dixie was a poor first, and the second dog was very much worse. Of Skye terriers, there were only two dogs. Mr. Bissel's Chance secured the first prize, Gen. J. Watson Webb's Buff the second. Neither of the dogs was a true Skye—not up to size, nor hairy enough. Of pugs, rather rare dogs, C. W. Bliss' pug took the first prize, and Bounce the second. Of the King Charles breed Sambo came in first, and Laaz second. Neither of the dogs was right in style, and they wanted fringe and feather, or what English fanciers call "the pad." In concluding this necessarily rapid review of the Springfield dog show, it is only just to credit the Rod and Gun Club with having brought to a successful termination one of the best bench shows ever seen in the United States. Undoubtedly the Springfield dog show will occupy in time, in America, the same place that the Nottingham show does in England.

LAKE AND CANAL NAVIGATION.

WHITEHALL, April 27.—The steamer Vermont, of the Champlain Transportation Company, arrived at Fort Ticonderoga last evening, and will commence regular trips to-day. The Northern Transportation Company and the Whitehall Transportation Company sent their steamers out this morning. The Chambly Canal opens May 1, and the Champlain May 4.

BUFFALO, April 27.—There are several propellers loaded and ready to leave this port. They will probably clear on Saturday.

OTTAWA, April 27.—Navigation on the Upper Ottawa will open on the 1st of May. Water will be let into the Rideau Canal on Saturday next.

ST. JOHN, April 27.—Navigation is now open on the St. John River and Gulf of St. Lawrence. Travel by the river between St. John and Fredericton is now fully resumed for the season. The main body of the ice in the Miramichi River floated off seaward to-day. Two square-rigged vessels are reported in the vicinity of Fox Island, which is clear of ice. A number of saw mills have commenced operations for the season. A heavy snow-storm set in last night and continues to-day.

A LEGAL RELIC OF THE WAR.

NASHVILLE, April 27.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judges Emmons and Trigg gave decisions in the cases of the Northern stockholders of the Union and the Planters' Banks against the Directors of those banks for complying with the demands of Gov. Isham G. Harris, in 1861, to purchase over a million dollars' worth of war bonds of the State. The case turned upon the point whether the funds were furnished voluntarily or by coercion. The court held, from the proof produced, that the loan of the funds was not voluntary and that the *animus* of the Directors, so far as shown, indicated only a desire to save the remainder of the funds to the stockholders. The cases were argued some time ago by Montgomery Blair and others. Afterward demurrers put in were overruled by Judge Swayne and the defendants compelled to answer. On the hearing just concluded, the decision rendered is in favor of the defendants, as stated. Judge Shackleford, for the complainants has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE WINSLOW CASE—THE ROYAL TITLES BILL SIGNED—LAUNCH OF AN IRON-CLAD.

LONDON, April 27.—All the London journals editorially support the position of the British Government in the Winslow extradition case. The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent, however, says a very strong impression is current that the Crown's legal advisers have led the Government into a serious tangle. The point at issue is whether the act of 1870 sets aside America's treaty rights, and whether all doubts are not removed in favor of the prisoner's extradition by clause No. 27 of the act, which specifies that whatever is inconsistent with existing treaties shall be excepted from its operation. In the face of so simple a set of circumstances many persons are a good deal puzzled to understand upon what grounds the English Government can maintain its position.

In the House of Commons this evening the royal assent to the Royal Titles bill was announced. The announcement was received in silence. Mr. Disraeli having refused to interpose any delay in advising the Queen to issue the Royal Titles proclamation, an adjournment was moved. Mr. Fawcett opened the debate, which became very acrimonious, the opposing speakers indulging in recriminations. The Marquis of Hartington declined to assist in bringing on Mr. Fawcett's motion, because he considered it practically useless. Finally the motion for adjournment was withdrawn and the matter dropped.

The latest addition to the iron-clad navy of England—the double-turret ship Inflexible—was successfully launched at Portsmouth at 12:40 o'clock this afternoon. The ceremony of christening was performed by the Princess Louise. The *Times* says the Inflexible is the most tremendous instrument of offensive or defensive warfare yet created.

GREENOCK, April 28.—The British ship Challenge, Capt. Wilson, from Pensacola March 22, for this port, arrived to-day, and landed the crew of the Dutch ship Aegidia and Pauline, Capt. De Groot. They were picked up at sea on March 21 greatly exhausted.

LONDON, April 28.—The *Post* has reason to believe that the Royal proclamation giving effect to the Titles bill will be published to-night.

The same paper says Sir Bartle Frere is to be made a baronet.

THE EASTERN DIFFICULTY.

TEN THOUSAND MONTENEGRINS OPPOSING THE RELIEF OF NICSIC BY THE TURKS—SERVIA ARMING.

LONDON, April 28.—The *Times'* special dispatch from Paris says Mukhtar Pasha, when on the point of renewing his attempt to revictual Nicsic was apprised from Constantinople that a regular force of 10,000 Montenegrins was stationed to bar his approach to the town. It is asserted that Russian officers are organizing the Montenegrins to aid the insurgents. A dispatch from Berlin reports that Prince Milan has issued a proclamation declaring that the arming in Servia is caused by the concentration of the Turkish forces at Nisch.

THE ASIATIC PLAGUE.

MORTALITY IN MESOPOTAMIA ABOUT FIFTY PER CENT. OF THE CASES.

LONDON, April 27.—Advices from the East state that the plague in Mesopotamia is increasing. At Hillah, from April 1 to 7, inclusive, 114 persons were attacked with the disease and 56 died. On April 8 there were 22 attacks and 13 deaths, and on April 9 31 attacks and 11 deaths. At Bagdad, from April 2 to 8, inclusive, there were 256 attacks and 169 deaths; on April 9, 74 attacks and 13 deaths, and on April 10, 56 attacks and 26 deaths. The highest number of cases registered in any single day was on April 9. Some cases have occurred in the military hospitals and garrisons.

FOREIGN BUSINESS MATTERS.

CHEAP RATES FOR MONEY IN LONDON—THE BONDS AND FLOATING DEBT OF EGYPT—PRICE OF SILVER.

LONDON, April 27.—The *Times* in its financial article to-day says that short loans on Government securities were offered in the Stock Exchange on Wednesday at ½.

The Bank of Egypt has received a telegram from Alexandria saying it is reported that the Khédive has decided to accept the French Syndicate's plan for the unification of the bonded and floating debt of Egypt.

Silver is quoted to-day with sellers at 53½.

AUSTRIA.

THE GOVERNOR OF DALMATIA—INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

VIENNA, April 27.—The rumor that Baron Rodich had resigned or intended to resign his office as Governor of Dalmatia is unfounded. Thirty-four members of the Reichsrath attended a conference given yesterday by Señor Marcoartu, the Spanish philanthropist, to promote the principle of the settlement of disputes among nations by arbitration. A resolution in favor of calling a European Arbitration Conference was adopted.

BARBADOS.

FORTY PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED AND 500 PRISONERS TAKEN DURING THE RIOTS.

LONDON, April 27.—The following telegram was received by the Colonial Bank from Barbados, Wednesday: "Forty persons have been killed and wounded and 500 prisoners taken. Rioting is suspended, but the position is threatening. Confidence in the Government is entirely gone."

RUSSIAN RULE IN POLAND.

VIRTUAL SUPPRESSION OF THE POLISH LANGUAGE IN THE COURTS.

LONDON, April 27.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Berlin says Count de Kotzebue, Governor General of Poland, has tendered his resignation because the Government of Russia have refused his request for the appointment of one Polish-speaking Judge in every governing town in Poland.

GERMANY.

FORMAL DISMISSAL OF VON ARNIM FROM THE PUBLIC SERVICE—THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

BERLIN, April 27.—The Imperial Court of Discipline, at Potsdam, have sentenced Count Von Arnim to formal dismissal from the public service, and the payment of costs of the proceedings. In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, to-day, the Railway bill was read a first time.

LONDON, April 28.—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent states that the impeachment of Count Von Arnim before the Court of State for high treason will begin on May 11.

FRANCE.

A COMMUNIST EXPELLED FROM STRASBOURG.

LONDON, April 28.—The *Standard's* Paris dispatch reports that M. Jourde, formerly the Communist Minister of Finance, has been expelled from Strasbourg.

THE VATICAN AND THE CIVIL POWER.

CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES ON THE CONFLICTS OF THE POPE WITH VARIOUS STATES.

ROME, April 27.—The representatives of some great powers were recently in conference with several influential Cardinals, with the view of ascertaining the best means of bringing to an end the conflicts between various States and the Church. The Cardinals unanimously declared that peace was impossible unless the spiritual independence of the Church was acknowledged. Alliance and agreement between Church and State was regulated by concordat, without either party being made subordinate.

A CLUE TO MISSING COTTON BALES.

Detective Keirns, of the First Precinct, yesterday arrested James Collier, a cotton speculator, of No. 137 Maiden lane, on a charge of grand larceny. The result of the case is awaited with considerable interest by the cotton merchants down town, who during the past few months have been unmercifully plundered by thieves. Two days ago six bales of Sea Island cotton, valued at $650, were stolen from the sidewalk in front of the warehouse of Mr. James Walsh in Depeyster street. The case was placed in the hands of Detective Keirns, who ascertained that the cotton had been carted away by a truckman named Patrick Gleason, of No. 71 New Chambers street. Gleason was arrested, and from information received from him the detective proceeded to Collier's place of business, where he found the stolen cotton. It had been removed from the original covering and rebaled. Collier was arraigned before Justice Bixby at the Tombs yesterday, and remanded for examination to-day.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Spanish Congress has adopted nine clauses of the Constitution.

David Grant committed suicide in Toronto, Ontario, on Wednesday night by drowning.

Two thousand soldiers have just sailed from Spain for Cuba. More will follow in a few days.

The obstructions on the Canada Southern Railroad have been removed, and traffic was resumed yesterday.

In Boston, on Wednesday, scrip commanded a premium of four per cent., while silver sold at a premium of five per cent.

In a game at Philadelphia yesterday between the Athletic and Philadelphia Clubs, the latter was defeated by a score of 6 to 1.

E. D. Green, of Shelburne, N. H., hung himself in Portland on Wednesday. He had just arrived on the steamer Chase, from Halifax.

A young man named J. A. Thompson committed suicide in Washington on Wednesday by swallowing Fleming's tincture of aconite.

William Blackinton, of Clam Cove, near Camden, Me., fell from a load of hay yesterday, breaking his neck and causing instant death.

Henry Tinkham was struck by a train on the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad crossing at Westfield, yesterday afternoon, and fatally injured.

Gov. Rice has vetoed the bill to legalize the marriage of James Parton, on the ground that the act is not within the constitutional power of the Legislature.

The whereabouts of the medal presented by the Emperor of Hayti to Charles Sumner, and by him presented to the State of Massachusetts, is at present unknown.

The Massachusetts House has adopted a report providing for the close of the session to-day, and it is probable that the Legislature will disperse by Friday evening.

William R. Hess, a member of the Philadelphia Reserve Corps of Police, who was shot in the head by Joseph W. Harrar on Wednesday, died yesterday morning.

Obadiah Hopkins, about sixty-five years old, a wealthy and influential citizen residing in Essex street, Hackensack, N. J., committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself through the heart.

Francis Worcester was arrested in Boston yesterday for obtaining $4,000 from E. C. Stevens on stock of a bogus quarry company, of which Stevens was to become agent by taking $4,000 worth of the stock.

The jury in the Wishart Burns and Calvert Bogue bond conspiracy case, at Philadelphia, retired yesterday afternoon and after an absence of two hours returned a verdict of guilty. A motion for a new trial was entered.

The machine shop of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad at Rondout was set on fire Wednesday night and destroyed. Loss about $20,000; insured for $13,000. It is believed the building was fired by discharged strikers.

Mrs. A. M. Halderness, otherwise known as Mme. Lamonte, a Boston fortune-teller, was committed to jail yesterday on a charge of poisoning her husband, who died suddenly last Tuesday. A post-mortem examination developed traces of poison in the stomach of the deceased.

Both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature have concurred in the Conference Committee's report on the Eastern Railroad Relief act. All the amendments were accepted, save one in the fifteenth section, which confined the power to lease he road to corporations chartered under the laws of the Commonwealth.

A horrible suicide and infanticide occurred at a German boarding-house in Cincinnati, yesterday morning. Mary Sherman, a German chambermaid, complained of feeling sick, and retired to her room. An hour later she was found with her throat cut, and the body of a newly-born female child, with its head nearly severed from its body, was found under her bed.

Judge Aldrich, of the Massachusetts Superior Court, ruled yesterday that the License Commissioners of Boston were not legally appointed, and that therefore they acted without authority in assuming to grant licenses, and consequently that licenses held by dealers in liquor were worthless. On a pro forma verdict for the Government the case goes to the Supreme Court.

John Gobel, a usually peaceable German, of Peoria, shot John Lockwood, a river "rough," yesterday afternoon, literally blowing his head off. Lockwood had been engaged in an altercation with Gobel and his wife about the ownership of some logs, and becoming enraged at the woman, beat her most cruelly about the head, and Gobel resented the outrage upon his wife by killing Lockwood.

The twelfth anniversary exercises of the National Deaf Mute College at Kendall Green took place Wednesday afternoon. President Gallaudet conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon Mr. Amos Galusha Draper, B. A., of Washington, a graduate of the Class of '72, and the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon George Moredock Tegarden, of Iowa, and William George Jones, of New-York.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 5 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the apartments of Francis P. Morton, on the second floor of the tenement-house No. 541 Greenwich street, caused by the explosion of a bottle of turpentine falling on the stove. Morton, in endeavoring to extinguish the flames, was slightly burned about the hands and neck. The damage by the fire was slight.

A fire broke out in the dome of the Court-house at Shoals, Morton County, Ind., about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The building was completely destroyed, but the records and furniture were nearly all saved. Loss, $30,000; insured for $10,000. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

A fire at Coxsackie yesterday morning destroyed a building in which were J. E. Green's hat store, B. S. Hutenings' cigar store, W. Kleve's cabinet shop, and Collier & Hallock's and O'Lampmen & Co.'s dry-goods stores. The total loss is about $10,000; partially insured.

The City Mills at Norfolk, Mass., were burned Wednesday night. Three buildings devoted to the manufacture of feltings were destroyed, together with a large boarding-house. The loss is $50,000.

A curtain took fire last evening from a gas jet on the second floor of the residence of Charles Minzesheimer, causing $500 damage; fully insured.

The residence of J. B. Case, at Weston, Mass., was burned on Tuesday night; loss $2,000.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 28—1 A. M.—*For the Middle Atlantic States, falling barometer, warmer, southerly winds, threatening, and possibly rainy weather.*

OPENING OF BARNUM'S CIRCUS.

Mr. P. T. Barnum opened his popular entertainment at the Rink, corner of Third avenue and Sixty-third street, last evening. The building was filled with an enthusiastic audience, and the performance was varied and attractive. The grand entrée and Oriental cavalcade of mounted knights was a gorgeous spectacle; and the introduction of living curiosities, such as cannibals, dwarfs, performing ponies, &c., afforded amusement equally to young and old. Together with these attractive features, the programme embraced the exhibition of sixty cages of animals and amphibia, a vast Centennial museum, and five great circus troupes. During the performance Mr. Barnum entered, and was immediately recognized by the audience. In response to the cries for a speech, Mr. Barnum made a few pleasant remarks. He said:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I presume it is because you know that I am a good judge of horses that I necessarily must be familiar with the ring. Well, the good people of Bridgeport don't think that I deal in "rings"—not political ones any way. But if an old showman can add any interest to the present entertainment by showing himself here to-night, I am well pleased to welcome you in person to witness the success of our enterprise. This show was not intended for permanent location in New-York. The troupe will leave here in a few weeks, and go East as far as Maine, and West as far as Missouri. We expect a triumphant tour through the country."

At the close of the performance in the ring a grand national hymn was sung by a large chorus.

A SERIOUS AFFRAY BETWEEN SAILORS.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening a number of sailors, among whom were Arthur W. Gibbons, Lawrence Larkin, and John Bowden, were carousing in the groggery of Ernest H. Schmultz, No. 340 Pearl street. While drinking a quarrel arose between Larkin, Gibbons, and Bowden, which eventually resulted in a general fight, during which it is alleged that Gibbons and Larkin attacked Bowden. Schmultz, the proprietor of the saloon, becoming alarmed, ran out for the purpose of summoning the Police, and when he returned, in a few minutes, with an officer of the Fourth Precinct, it was found that Larkin and Gibbons had both been stabbed by Bowden and seriously wounded. During the absence of the proprietor, it appeared, Bowden drew a sheath knife on his antagonists and stabbed Gibbons in the groin, and then plunged the knife into the abdomen of Larkin. Both the wounded men were taken to the Oak Street Station, and thence to the Chambers Street Hospital, where their wounds, which were found to be of a very dangerous nature were attended to. Bowden, who did not make any attempt to escape, was arrested. When arraigned before Capt. Williams, at the Police station, he freely admitted having stabbed both men, but claimed that he acted entirely in self-defense. He said that both Larkin and Gibbons attacked him, and he used the knife to prevent being seriously beaten by them. Bowden was detained at the station-house to await the result of the injuries to Larkin and Gibbons.

MORE THAN HIS REVENGE.

RESULTS OF A FARMER'S QUARREL.

WHAT THE SUIT ABOUT A BOUNDARY LINE DID—A PENNSYLVANIA FARMER ENDS A FAMILY TRAGEDY WITH HIS OWN SUICIDE—A TERRIBLE REWARD FOR PASSION AND HATRED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROSEVILLE, Penn., Wednesday, April 26, 1876.

The suicide by hanging, near this village yesterday, of a wealthy farmer named William Russell has called up the details of a most shocking family tragedy, of which the suicide was a result. William Russell, up to a year ago, was the leading citizen of the extensive farming country hereabout. He was an Englishman, and came here some ten years ago. He had a wife and two children then, but about three years after his wife and youngest child were killed by a runaway horse. His remaining child, Hattie, was then ten years old. Among the neighbors of the Russells was a family named Hurd. Their farm joined Russell's. Five years ago Hurd and Russell quarreled over the location of a line fence, and the dispute was carried to court, where, after long litigation, it was decided adversely to Russell. He ever after entertained a bitter hatred toward his neighbor's entire family. Shortly after the death of his wife and child Russell hird a girl named Lizzie Sackett, then aged thirteen, to assist his daughter Hattie, and be a companion to her. The two girls grew up together, but there never was any great intimacy between them, their natures being entirely opposed. Hattie at seventeen was a favorite in the social circle. Miss Sackett at twenty was a handsome woman, but not liked by many. Last Spring Miss Russell met Horton Hurd, a son of her father's old enemy, then deceased, for the first time since they were children. They formed a mutual attachment, but it was suddenly interrupted by the emphatic command of Farmer Russell. About the same time Hattie made the discovery that a suspicious intimacy existed between her father and Lizzie Sackett. She remonstrated with both, and finally ordered Lizzie to leave the house. Russell brought her back and placed her in authority. The daughter found work as a seamstress in this village. This caused intense public indignation, and the former was in a short time compelled to send Miss Sackett away, when his daughter returned. Her father's conduct, however, had led her to think that he had forfeited his right to stand in the way of her happiness, and during her temporary alienation from him she met her lover Hurd again and accepted his proposal of marriage and consented to an early day for the ceremony.

On September 24, 1875, Russell astonished his daughter by telling her that he was going that morning to Sackett's, having arranged to marry Lizzie. Hattie told her father that she would not live under the same roof with them, but would lose no time in accepting a home at the hands of her affianced. The farmer laughed at what he called her prejudices, and left her. When he returned with his bride the daughter was nowhere to be found. A note on her bureau informed her father that she had left his house forever, to accept another home. Russell, swearing that he would rather see his daughter dead than the wife of a Hurd, started in pursuit of her. On leaving her father, Miss Russell came direct to this village, when young Hurd was soon made aware of her presence and position. He proposed an immediate marriage, and she assented, and Rev. Mr. Conyne performed the ceremony at the residence of Mrs. Bradley, a sister of Hurd. After the ceremony, when they were all at the dinner-table, Russell dashed into the room, and, seizing a knife from the table, grappled with Hurd, and attempted to stab him. To defend himself Hurd drew a revolver and leveled it at Russell. Just then the young bride sprang between the assailants and received a bullet in her brain. She sank to the floor dead. When he realized the terrible situation Hurd, in a frenzy of despair, placed the pistol to his temple, and he fell dead by the side of his wife.

The village was soon wild with excitement. Russell's arrest followed at once, but his mind had given away, and he was delivered to his wife a raving maniac. For three months there seemed little hope of his ever regaining his reason, but he did by degrees, and since January last has attended to his business as before. An indictment was found against him for deadly assault at the last term of court, and he was to be tried on the charge this week. Remorse and fear of punishment was no doubt the cause of his committing suicide.

From the time Russell was taken home a madman up to the time of his recovery, his wife was his constant attendant and nurse, and care and anxiety on his account ruined her health. When Russell recovered, however, he refused to recognize her, and showed the most hearty repugnance to her presence. He finally wholly discarded her, and sent her to her father, a broken-hearted, dying woman. It is believed that her death will quickly follow that of her husband.

Russell was about fifty years old. He leaves his property by will to a brother in England.

A Toast.

Two important discoveries! The discovery of America by Columbus and Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY; the one opening up to mankind a new continent, the other a fountain of health, which is indispensable to the full enjoyment of life and its blessings. In response to the above sentiment come the unsolicited attestations of tens of thousands of grateful patients, who have been relieved of chronic ailments through its instrumentality. Those voices are limited to no one locality, but from every city, village, and hamlet in our broad domain, as well as from other climes, and in the strange utterances of foreign tongues, like the confused murmur of many waters, come unfeigned and hearty commendations. It is, in combination with the PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS, the great depurator of the age. Under its benign action eruptions disappear, excessive waste is checked, the nerves are strengthened, and health, long banished from the system, resumes her reign and re-establishes her roseate throne upon the cheek. All who have thoroughly tested its virtues in the diseases for which it is recommended unite in pronouncing it the great medical discovery of the age.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; the results of the Massachusetts Republican and New-York Democratic State Conventions; the charge against Mr. Blaine reiterated; editorials on matters of current interest; the Farmers' Club; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

The Centennial Watch.—The watch for the Centennial can easily be kept at a very moderate cost by purchasing one of those elegant LADD PATENT GOLD WATCH CASES, fitted with a fine movement to match. Try it and see for yourself. These Cases are made in Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Boys' sizes, in Bascine, Mansard, and Flat shapes, in all styles of engraving and finish, for stem and key-winder movements of American manufacture. For sale by dealers everywhere. None genuine unless stamped "G. W. Ladd's Pat." under the bezel. Circulars, discriptive and historical, sent on application by the Manufacturers,

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For a Superb Dress or Business Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—LITTLE.—On Wednesday, April 26, at the residence of the bride's mother, Northumberland, Penn., by Rev. William Paret, D. D., of Williamsport, Penn., Rev. CHARLES G. ADAMS, of Oil City, Penn., to LIZZIE, daughter of the late Charles F. Little, of Northumberland.

BARKELEW—POLLOCK.—On the 26th inst., in Hoboken, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. M. E. Ellison, ABRAM WILLIS BARKELEW and LUCY EVA, eldest daughter of John K. Pollock, Esq. No cards.

DE WOLF—BUCKINGHAM.—On Wednesday, April 26, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Yonkers, by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, D. D., HOMER B. DE WOLF to LOUISE C. BUCKINGHAM, both of Cleveland, Ohio.

CHAPMAN—BEEBE.—On Wednesday, 26th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, at Westfield, N. J., by Rev. Joseph Greaves, assisted by Rev. J. W. Sarles, D. D., GEORGE A. CHAPMAN, of New-York, and HANNAH R., daughter of Silas R. Beebe.

COTTLE—MERRILL.—On Wednesday, April 26, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., S. COTTLE to MATTIE W. MERRILL, daughter of the late Henry Merrill.

ELSBERG—SCOVILLE.—April 26, 1876, at St. James' Church, by Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, Dr. LOUIS ELSBERG to MARY V. H., daughter of the late Joseph A. Scoville.

HARTT—HARTT.—On Thursday, April 27, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., GEORGE LE BARON HARTT, to MAGGIE, daughter of Henry A. Hartt, M. D.

☞ Ithaca, N. Y., and St. John, N. B., papers please copy.

LODER—BUXTON.—At the St. Cloud Hotel, Wednesday, the 26th inst., by Rev. Dr. Robert R. Booth, HENRY DAY LODER, to CORNELIA, elder daughter of Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, April 27, SAMUEL E. BROWN, in the 48th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 392 Canal st., on Sunday afternoon at 1:30.

☞ Hull and London papers please copy.

BUSHE.—On Thursday afternoon, April 27, HENRY P. BUSHE, aged 57 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CUTTER.—In Brooklyn, April 26, 1876, of scarlet fever, RALPH ELIOT, only son of Ralph Ladd and Laura Eliot Cutter, aged 6 years, 3 months, 22 days.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 198 Baltic st., on Friday, April 28, at 2 P. M.

DAVIS.—On Wednesday, April 26, SOLOMON DAVIS, late of Richmond, Va., aged 58 years.

☞ Richmond and Petersburg papers please copy.

FOWLER.—At Jacksonville, Fla., April 26, 1876, JENNETTE HOPKINS, wife of Rev. Philemon H. Fowler, D. D., of Utica, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOFFMAN.—Wednesday afternoon, April 26, CARRIE A., daughter of Sarah Frances Kelsey, in the 12th year of her age.

Funeral services on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 329 East 82d st.

JAFFE.—On Thursday morning, April 27, 1876, of diphtheria, ALLIE, son of Alfred S. and Mary L. Jaffé, aged 6 years and 7 months.

Funeral services from the residence of his parents, No. 136 West 36th st., on Saturday, April 29, at 11 o'clock.

KINGSLEY.—April 25, ELVIRA C., widow of Simeon Kingsley.

Relatives and family friends are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, at 3:30 P. M., from her late residence, No. 499 5th av.

KIERNAN.—On Wednesday, April 26, at the residence of her parents, No. 187 President st., Brooklyn, FLORENCE, eldest child of John J. and Emily J. Kiernan, aged 9 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Stephen's Church, Brooklyn, on Friday, April 28, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LEWIS.—Wednesday afternoon, April 26, JENNIE LOUISE, daughter of Phebe S. and John W. Lewis, in the 19th year of her age.

Funeral services on Saturday afternoon at 2 P. M. at the residence of her parents, No. 216 West 59th st.

LOW.—On the 27th inst., ELLEN O. RICHARDSON, wife of the late James W. Low, aged 68 years.

Funeral to take place on Saturday at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 41 Tompkins place, Brooklyn.

☞ Boston and Salem papers please copy.

MORGAN.—On Thursday, April 27, at No. 8 East 32d st., Mrs. ELIZA A. MORGAN, widow of the late Capt. E. E. Morgan, aged 60.

Funeral at Saybrook, Conn. Notice hereafter.

PHELPS.—At Jersey City, N. J., on the 26th inst., of pneumonia, Mrs. ANNABELLA S. PHELPS, aged 73 years.

Funeral on Saturday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her nephew, Alexander H. Wallis, No. 57 (old number) Grand st., Jersey City. Her relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully requested to attend without further invitation.

PHINNEY.—On Tuesday afternoon, April 25, of pneumonia, FRANKLIN S., son of the late Dr. Sturgis Phinney, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in the 48th year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence, No. 231 8th st., Jersey City, N. J., Friday morning, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock.

PIERREPONT—DE RHAM.—On Wednesday, April 26, 1876, at Ascension Church, by Rev. John W. Moore, assisted by the Rector, Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, JOHN JAY PIERREPONT, of Brooklyn, and ELISE, daughter of Charles de Rham, of this City.

POE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, April 27, JAMES WILLIAM POE, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 354 West 15th st., on Sunday, 30th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

ROGERS.—On Wednesday morning, 26th inst., EDWIN T. ROGERS, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held on Friday, 28th, at 1 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 17 Park av., Hoboken.

SAXTON.—At Amityville, Long Island, April 27, ALFRED SAXTON, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral April 29 at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, Thursday morning, April 27, HORATIO S. SMITH, M. D., in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 195 Harrison st., on Monday, May 1, at 3:30 o'clock. His friends are invited to attend.

WHITE.—MATILDA WREATH, daughter of William J. and Mary White, aged 13 months.

Funeral to-day (Friday) at 1 P. M., from their residence, No. 555 West 51st st.

WILLIAMS.—On Tuesday, April 25, at his residence, No. 41 East 38th st., Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS, in the 52d year of his age.

His relatives, friends of the family, and members of the dramatic profession generally, are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of St. Stephen, East 28th st., on Friday, April 28, at 11 o'clock. A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul.

WILSON.—On Tuesday, April 25, LAURA J., daughter of Capt. Thomas W. Wilson.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 204 De Kalb av., Brooklyn, Friday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

VALUABLE PAINTINGS!

Of the highest class—the newest and choicest examples by the most popular artists of the day.

Collected without regard to cost by Mr. J. Stricker Jenkins, of Baltimore, and now offered at public sale solely on account of the illness of the owner.

Bouguereau,
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Now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, day and evening, free, and will be sold, unreserved, on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 2 and 3.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

☞ Sale will take place at Clinton Hall Sale Rooms, Astor place.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

lately held at the Hippodrome
by
MOODY AND SANKEY
will be continued at the
ASSOCIATION HALL,

23d st., corner of 4th av., in charge of the COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS, as follows:

EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, except Saturday and Sunday, by ministers of the various churches, assisted in the music by members of the Hippodrome Choir.

EVENING MEETINGS:

MONDAY—For RECENT CONVERTS and INQUIRERS.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY—Preaching by Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD.
FRIDAY—Preaching by Rev. WILLIAM LLOYD.
SATURDAY—For men only.

The evening services begin at 8 o'clock and close at 9 o'clock, followed by an inquiry meeting.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, April 29, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday at 12 M., for Europe, per steamer Nevada, via Queenstown, and at 1 P. M. for France, per steamer St. Laurent, via Havre; on Wednesday at 3:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Abyssinia, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Pommerania, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 6:30 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Adriatic, via Queenstown, and at 8 A. M., for Scotland, direct, must be specially addressed per steamer Alsatia, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Weser, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco May 1. The direct mails for Brazil, &c., will leave New-York May 15. The mails for the West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York April 27.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN

Has conferred upon Dr. De Jongh the Commandership, with the Star, of the Order of Isabella la Catolica, and the Commandership of the Order of Charles III., in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and properties of Cod Liver Oil. Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold in capsuled Imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

THE HOUSEHOLD ART CO.

of Boston will hold a most interesting sale of artistic furniture, brasses, pottery, old and new, mirrors, &c., at KURTZ'S GALLERY, on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, May 4 and 5, promptly at 2:30 o'clock.

A GENTLEMAN WOULD BE GLAD TO make the acquaintance of another to join him in organizing a Mission Sabbath-school, beginning in a small way somewhere in the City. A good knowledge of music is requisite. Any one willing to devote his time on Sunday to such a work will please address, in confidence, A. Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO THE WORKINGMEN ON THE WEST SIDE—A meeting of working men who favor rapid transit by the Elevated Railroad on Greenwich street will be held at Temperance Hall, Nos. 76 and 78 Varick street, on SATURDAY EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock. Working men will address the meeting.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

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Madison square, New-York.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the above will be held at Head-quarters, No. 83 Ludlow st., on FRIDAY EVENING, April 28, inst., at 8 o'clock.

JOHN N. LANTHIER, President.

EDWARD MULRY, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Yesterday, Thursday, April 27, was a busy one at the Exchange, and, with a good attendance of buyers and others, a large number of sales were effected. The following is a review of the proceedings:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., at a Trustee's sale, sold the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 52 by 65, with plot 100 feet deep, No. 72 5th av., north-west corner of 13th st., known as the Lenox House, for $95,000, to Sinclair Meyer, for Joseph Pinkney, the owner of a second mortgage on the property. The same firm also sold, by order of Executors, to close estate of John Perkins, deceased, three lots, each 20.10 by 100.5, on West 54th st., north side, 345 feet east of 6th av., for $9.800 a piece, to E. J. King. A three-story and basement brick house, with plot 52.6 by 100.5, on West 54th st., south side, 285 feet east of 6th av., was knocked down at the same auction at $28,800, but not sold. Messrs. Ludlow & Co. also offered at public auction the brown-stone-front house, with lot 24.10 by 100, No. 59 5th av., east side, near 13th st., for which bids amounting to $43,000 were received, but no sale effected.

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction eight full lots on Madison av., east side, forming the block front between 55th and 56th sts., for $106,700 in the aggregate. A report in detail of this sale, with names of purchasers, will be found in the summary annexed; two full lots on 2d av., north-west corner 72d st., were knocked down at the same auction for $5,300, but without result, when twenty-seven other lots billed for sale were withdrawn. Under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, William H. Willis, Esq., Referee, the same firm also sold a three-story brick building, with lot 24 by about 70, (rear irregular,) on Canal st., south side, 126.6 feet east of Hudson st., for $13,950, to C. F. Hunter.

Richard V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Maurice Lyne, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 12.6 by 98.9, on West 41st st., north side, 112 feet west of 6th av., for $8,520, to Edward A. Hammond, plaintiff in the legal action. Mr. Harnett also sold to William Hallen a three-story and cellar brick stable, with plot 50 by 100.5, on West 53d st., south side, 150 feet west of 6th av., for $15 over and above a mortgage of $33,000 and the right of a former purchaser in the property, sold sometime since under a second mortgage of $20.000; also sold a one-story brick stable, with lot 25x100.5, on West 53d st., south side, 200 feet west of 6th av., adjoining above, for $16,470, to William P. Earle, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West 37th st., south side, 250 feet west of 10th av., for $15,877, to Andrew Rahl. The same firm also sold, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 24 by ½ block, No. 298 Henry st., near Scammel st., for $13,320, to Joseph Bellisheim, plaintiff in the legal proceeding. The balance of the property billed for sale at the partition auction, was withdrawn, and the further sale adjourned until Feb. 15, 1877.

James M. Miller, by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, Joseph Weeks, Esq., Referee, disposed of two three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 17.6 by 100.8, on East 88th st., south side, 117 feet west of 3d av., one for $7,500 to Jacob Jolkirt and the other to Matthew Baird. Under a similar court decree Thomas Barowsky, Esq., Referee, the same auctioneer also sold a plot of land 200 by 200, on Lexington st., south side, between Vinton and Concord avs., Morrisania, 23d Ward, for $8,000, to Francis F. Borgeman, plaintiff in the legal action.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., at public auction, sold two large frame houses, a two-story and frame barn and plot, 49 by 100, on 10th av., north-west corner of 125th st., for $10,500, to O. D. Goodmanson.

H. W. Coates, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, R. B. Gwillim, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land 25 by 64 by 25 by 64.6, with a two-story and basement frame house thereon, situated on 10th av., west side, extending through to Broadway, 75 feet north of 100th st., for $6,845, the purchaser being Michael Donohue, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

The legal sale by R. V. Harnett of the house and lot No. 211 West 13th st., was adjourned to to-morrow, (Saturday,) and the sale by Hugh N. Camp of three lots on East 118th st., east of Lexington av., to May 18.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, as noticed, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, administrator's sale of the following property: Premises No. 76, 76½ and 78 King st., south side, between Varick and Hudson sts.; two three-story brick tenement-houses, with lease of lots, Nos. 49 and 51 Watts st., north side, between Varick and Hudson sts., and the building, with lease of lot, No. 137 3d av., east side, between 14th and 15th sts. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Bassett, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 24 by 93.3, No. 112 Monroe st., south side, between Rutgers and Pelham sts., and the house, with lot 21.9 by 92.8, No. 114 Monroe st., adjoining above.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 114 by 31.5 by 94.7, with improvements, on 3d av., west side, 101.5 feet north of 88th st. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of the following lots: One plot, 509.8 by 135 by 516.8 by 67.9, on the Boulevard, north-east corner of 133d st., eight lots, together in size 200.10 by 100, on 10th av., west side, being the block front between 123d and 124th sts., and four lots, forming plot 100.11 by 100, on 10th av., south-west corner of 123d st. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a tract of land containing 1 77.1000 acres, on Central av., east side, adjoining lands of Charles Berrian, and lately owned by William Archer, deceased, West Farms, 23d Ward.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 53d st., north side, 105 feet east of 7th av. Also, similar sale, J. N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.8, on East 92d st., north side, 325.6 feet west of 3d av.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 98.9 by 21.6 by 98.9, No. 320 East 29th st., south side, 325 feet west of 1st av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 99.11, No. 111 East 129th st., north side, 165 feet east of 4th av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a tract of land, containing 2 609-1000 acres, on Washington Heights, known as lot No. 26 on map of the Samuel Thompson property, made Dec. 21, 1849, adjoining lands of Elisha Brooks; also plot with water rights adjoining.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, APRIL 27.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.	
1 four-story and basement, brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 72 5th av., n. w. corner of 13th st., plot 52x72; house 65 ft. deep	$95,000
3 lots, West 54th st., n. s., 345 ft. e. of 6th av., each 20.10x100.5, $9,800 each	29,400
By A. H. Muller & Son.	
1 three-story brick building and lot, Canal st., s. s., 126.6 ft. e. of Hudson st., lot 24x about 70 (rear irregular)	$13,950
1 lot, Madison av., n. e. corner of 55th st., 25.5x100; John Erving	16,050
2 lots, Madison av., e. s., adjoining above, each 25x100, same buyer, $13,200 each	26,400
2 lots, Madison av., e. s., adjoining above, each same size; Charles Duggin, $12,700 each	25,400
1 lot, Madison av., e. s., adjoining above, same size; M. A. J. Lynch	12,000
1 lot, Madison av., e. s., adjoining above, same size, same buyer	12,250
1 lot, Madison av., s. e. corner of 56th st., adjoining above, 25.5x100; Bryan & McKinney	14,600
By Richard V. Harnett.	
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, West 41st st., n. s., 112 ft. w. of 6th av., lot 12.6x98.9	$8,520
1 three-story and cellar brick stable and plot, West 53d st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th av., plot 50x100.5	— 33,015
1 one-story brick stable and lot, West 53d st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th av., adjoining above, lot 25x100.5	16,470
By A. J. Bleecker & Son.	
1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, West 37th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th av., lot 25x98.9	$15,877
1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 298 Henry st., 143.3 ft. s. of Scammel st., lot 24x ½ block	13,320
By James M. Miller.	
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 88th st., s. s., 117 ft. w. of 3d av., lot 17.6x100.8	$7,500
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 88th st., s. s., 134.6 ft. w. of 3d av., adjoining above, lot same size	7,000
1 plot, Lexington st., s. s., between Vinton and Concord avs., Morrisania, 23d Ward	8,000
By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.	
2 two-story frame houses, 1 two-story frame barn and plot, 10th av., n. w. corner of 125th st.; plot 49x100	$10,500
By Howard W. Coates.	
1 two-story and basement frame house and lot, 10th av., w. s., extending through to Broadway, 75 ft. n. of 100th st., lot 25x64x25x64.6	$6,845

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, April 26.

61st st., n. s., 35 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.5; Simon Bing, Jr., and wife to Daniel Rosenbaum	nom.
27th st., s. s., 133.6 ft. e. of 6th av., 22x98.9; Joshua A. Clark and wife to George W. Wheeler	22,500
28th st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th av., 50x98.9; Gilliam B. Seely and wife to Elizabeth C. Pearson	18,000
48th st., s. s., 32.5 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x100.5; Orison Blunt and wife to George Zucker	3,250
48th st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x100.5; Same to Same	3,250
22d st., s. s., 210 ft. w. of 8d av., 20x98.9; Abraham Goldsmidt and wife to Theodore Hahus	1,500
2d av., n. e. corner of 56th st., 21.3x70; F. H. Weismann to Augustus W. Weismann	5,000
35th st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Lexington av., 20x98.9; John P. Elmendorf and wife to Nellie M. Collins	17,500
3d av., s. w. corner of 54th st., 20.5x70; also, 54th st., s. s., 20 ft. w. of 3d av., 49x58.4x irregular; Henry J. Burchell and wife to John J. Burchell	50,000
2d av., e. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 42d st., 20x80.6; Henry Bacharah and wife to Amelia Dryer	13,250
8th av., w. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 63d st., 25x100; Richard M. Shaw and wife to William C. Ammerman	nom.
Waverley place, No. 144, s. s., 154 ft. n. w. 6th av., 22x97; George J. Tyson and wife to C. Knevl	14,600
35th st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x98.9; 35th st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x98.9; F. H. Slade and others to the Phelps Mission	nom.
Baxter st., s. e. s., 85.2 ft. n. e. of Park st., 25x100.6; Thomas. P. Ledwith, Referee, to James Cassin	16,700
78th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x102.2; Charles H. Woodruff, Referee, to Cora S. Forbes	2,500
52d st., n. s., 359 ft. e. of 1st av., 62.9 3-5x36.10x160; also, 52d st., n. s., 319 ft. e. of 1st av., 70x irregular; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to Stephen Valentine	42,000
68th st., s. e. corner of 11th av., 25.5x100; William Sinclair, Referee, to George G. De Witt, Jr., and others	3,000
2d av., w. s., 76 ft. n. of 85th st., 25.4x75; Henry Z. Armstrong and wife to John Binning and wife	12,000
24th st., s. s., 243.9 ft. e. of 7th av., 18.9x98.9; L. B. Binsse Executor, to Joseph Manning	9,000
Morris place, s. e. corner of 160th st., 100x195; Eugene Ring and wife to Mary Titus	nom.
1st av., e. s., 75.6½ ft. n. of 88th st., 25x86; Pius Ublein and wife to Peter Uhlein	7,300
24th st., s. s., 142.10⅔ ft. w. of 7th av., 21.5⅓x98.9; Edward Parker to Andrew J. Howlett	12,625
83d st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th av., 102x irregular; Theodore W. Todd and wife to Louisa Schroff	nom.
Walker st., n. s., Nos. 72 and 74, 49.5x99.11; Elizabeth D. De Lancey and husband to John Hunter	80,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE LOW—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on 5th av., near 31st st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

THIRD AV., NOS. 889 AND 891.—EACH four stories and basement; each lot 25x110 feet; these two well-rented, magnificently located stores, for sale at a decided bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, OR would be rented, the new and elegantly-frescoed four-story brown-stone house, 25x62, No. 10 East 46th st.; possession at once. J. C. SANDERS, 13 Chambers st.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE—On Vesey st., between Church and Greenwich, a five-story brick store; lot 26 by 101 feet; well rented; terms easy. For full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

$1,100 RENT TO A CAREFUL TENANT.—Lexington av., near 24th st., three-story high-stoop brick house; twenty feet wide, in good order, possession immediately. Apply to E. H. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st.

FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE—A NEW FOUR-story brown-stone house in a desirable part of the City; will exchange for improved country property. Address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 3,833, New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Pitt st., near Broome, $7,500; three-story high-stoop brick, 37th st., near Broadway, $12,000.
WILLIAMS & HEWLETT, 8th av., corner 34th st.

FOR SALE—A 33-FOOT HOUSE, IN BEAUTIFUL order; situated on a side street close to 5th av. and below 23d st.; price reasonable. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, OR TO LEASE on favorable terms, the warehouse No. 7 Stone st. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, Queen Insurance Company, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE building lots in Orange; on high ground, commanding extended view; within six minutes' walk of station; street lighted with gas, and paved; surroundings first-class in every respect; lot stocked with fruit in great variety, all in full bearing; any one building on this property will have a finished place at once without waiting years for trees and shrubbery to grow; lot 200 feet front by over 300 feet deep; will sell the whole or any part, or additional depth can be had if desired. Address E., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE OLIVER CHARLICK.

Containing 156 acres, with large double dwelling, mostly furnished, beautifully located, near Flushing village; forty-five minutes to Wall st.; with gas, water, green-house, and fruit in abundance; rent low. Permits at either office, No. 4 Pine st., or at No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

THE MOST DESIRABLE AND EXTENSIVE residence, situated in the very heart of New-Haven for sale or exchange on exceedingly favorable terms and price; one and one-half acres of ground, fine barn, hennery, gardener's house, graperies, &c. Address P. R. C., owner, Astor House, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE—EAGLE ROCK.

Swiss Cottages for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, very low; location the healthiest; views unsurpassed. A. T. COMPTON, No. 41 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.
Valuable Leasehold Property, by
order of the Administrator of Robert Russell, deceased
Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins
Will sell at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., FRIDAY, April 28, 1876,
Nos. 76, 76½, and 78 King st.
Nos. 49 and 51 Watts st.
BRICK TENEMENT HOUSES, TRINITY CHURCH LEASES.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.
BLACKWELL, RIKER & WILKINS
will sell at EXCHANGE SALES-ROOMS, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., FRIDAY, April 28, 1876, VALUABLE BUSINESS STUYVESANT LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, NO. 137 3D AV., three-story and attic brick store and dwelling. Maps, &c., of auctioneers, No. 4 Pine st.

ORANGE—EAGLE ROCK.—SUMMER COTtages; auction sale of the beautiful villas and villa sites at Eagle Rock, Orange, at the New-York Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, May 9, at 12 M.
R. V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—HOUSE IN RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.; first station on Erie Railroad; five minutes from depot; eight rooms; lot, 50x140; fruit, &c.; rent $375. Inquire on premises, or C. W. BREWSTER, No. 15 John st., New-York.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH ST.—MURRAY HILL, near to Park av., very desirable medium-sized, furnished dwelling to let low. Offices, No. 33 East 17th st. or No. 4 Pine st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A LARGE NUMBER OF UNFURNISHED and furnished houses at great reductions if applied for immediately, in New-York, Brooklyn, or country; lease, sale, or exchange; bargains. JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, No. 5½ Pine st.

THE EASTMINSTER FLATS, BEEKMAN Hill, Nos. 228 and 230 East 50th st., heated throughout with steam, will be ready for tenants on the 1st of May. Inquire of A. B. OGDEN, at the building, or at his office, No. 409 East 53d st.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEA BRIGHT.—Furnished cottages to rent; also, houses, building sites, and acre plots for sale. Printed catalogues and full particulars from
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

EAST 82D ST., NO. 173, WEST OF 3D AV.—Three-story brown-stone high-stoop twenty-feet basement and cellar house; all improvements; will put in good order or allow tenant; rent $900. Apply to J. LACY, No. 538 Broadway.

A FULL-SIZED, WELL-FURNISHED house, good order, butler's pantry, &c., Madison av., near 34th st., will be rented to strictly private family at $3,600. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE family on 35th st., between 5th and Madison avs., four story, high stoop, 23.6x65x100; rent moderate. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

TO LET, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A DEsirable two-story and French roof furnished house; location the best; water, gas, &c.; to a good party the rent would be low. Apply to RANDOLPH BROS., Room No. 35, No. 111 Broadway.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT TENAFLY, NORTHERN Railroad of New-Jersey, with ten rooms, bath-room, kitchen, and laundry. For particulars, apply on premises, or to ASHBEL GREEN, Esq., No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 4 EAST 10TH ST., NEARly opposite the Grosvenor Hotel, being the first dwelling east of 5th av. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, Queen Insurance Company, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT WASHINGTON Heights, this City, large double house, also stable. Property is on the Hudson River; grounds tastefully laid out; fountain, summer-house, &c. Inquire of PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway.

TO LET, VERY LOW—NO. 26 WEST 49TH st.—Four-story, brown-stone, modern improvements; can be seen at any time. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

TO LET—RENT REDUCED TO $900—ELEGANT large brown-stone house, all improvements, mirrors, &c.; first-class neighborhood; six blocks to ferry; Brooklyn; bargain. EUSTON, owner, No. 20 Liberty st.

PART OF A HOUSE, NO. 60 WEST 33D ST. to rent; suitable for small family or for a dressmaker; in splendid order. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE dwelling, No. 38 East 74th st.; size 20x50; lot 100 feet; rent only $1,100.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE; LOCATION first class; $1,000, if rented immediately. Apply at No. 66 Lexington av.

RAVENSWOOD VILLA, ON RIVER BANK—Stable, grounds, furnished or unfurnished; rent low. WM. NELSON, No. 24 Old slip.

ATTENTION!—LOW RENT FOR HOUSE NO. 220 West 43d st., near Broadway; in perfect order; just painted throughout. Apply to owner on premises.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN PERFECT ORder; rent, $1,600; location near 5th av. A. DAILEY, No. 666 6th av.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, BETWEEN Broadway and 5th av. Apply to L. ODELL, No. 48 West 33d st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT A. T. STEWART'S
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

NEW HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO LET.

Several elegant brick Winter and Summer residences, with gardens attached, and containing all the modern improvements and conveniences—hot air furnaces, ranges, baths, water-closets, &c.—surrounded by ample grounds laid out with walks and shrubbery, in an agreeable neighborhood, combining City life with all the advantages of country air, a pure and bracing atmosphere, free from malaria and peculiarly healthy and agreeable at all seasons.

The houses are located on the natural surface of the ground, about 100 feet above the ocean, with abundance of good water, fine roads and drives, and easily accessible at all times, and in all weather, and where family supplies can be had from first-class stores and groceries as conveniently as in the City.

FOR $1,200.—A large and elegant mansion, about fifty feet square, containing thirteen rooms, furnished in modern style and with every convenience; grounds (about one acre) beautifully laid out.

FOR $1,000.—An elegant mansion, same class as above, with carriage-house, grounds, &c., but unfurnished.

FOR $850.—An elegant dwelling-house of same class as last, unfurnished, but without carriage-house.

FOR $600.—A superb brick dwelling-house, containing eleven commodious rooms; similar grounds and conveniences as last.

FOR $500.—A large and very attractive dwelling, with ten rooms and all modern conveniences, with spacious garden attached.

FOR $400.—A very comfortable dwelling-house of ten rooms, with like conveniences as last.

RAILROAD STATION.—Brick building, with large, well warmed waiting rooms, within five minutes' walk, affording communication with the City nearly every hour of the day by the Flushing and North-Side Railroad from Hunter's Point and James slip. A forty-minutes ride through beautiful scenery in first-class rail cars.

WATER AND GAS.—Contracts have been made for erecting extensive works to supply water for domestic and fire purposes, which, with the gas works proposed, will make residences very desirable.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, located in an elegant park adjoining the railroad station, is open for visitors at all times and supplied with everything in season.

CARRIAGES had at a minute's notice. A visit of inspection is desired. Apply at the office, near Garden City Railroad Station to W. R. HINSDALE, Manager.

FOR RENT—$2,500: FIVE ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone residences; portico fronts; cabinet trim on three stories; 71 feet deep; five superb mirrors on parlor floor; butler's pantry and dining-room on same.

$1,200—Three four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, ash and black-walnut trim on two floors.
KINGMAN F. PAGE,
No. 21 East 60th st., and Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A LARGE, PLEASant house, most desirably situated; water plenty and convenient; laundry in detached building; good stable and carriage-house and ice-house, and about four acres of land; the house has a good furnace, and is otherwise comfortably arranged for Winter occupation; will be leased at a low rent to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to P. NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st., New-York.

AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—TO LET—THE large brick planing mill, with power complete, with lumber yard, coal and wood yard, dwelling-house, and carpenter shop, adjoining D., L. and W. Railroad depot. The best opportunity for business within fifty miles of New-York. Apply to E. W. PAGE, No. 69 West st., New-York, or Bloomfield, N. J.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT, FULLY-FURNISHED and frescoed stone mansion, with three acres of ground; finest Hudson River and inland view; unsurpassed in location and every other respect; in the upper end of the City; large stables and other outbuildings; to a responsible private family only. For particulars address Box No. 5,212 New-York Post Office.

TO RENT FURNISHED—ON THE HUDSON River, two miles from the CITY OF HUDSON, a beautiful residence; fifteen rooms; all the modern improvements; stable, carriage-houses, lawn, garden; fruit in abundance; fine shades; commanding views.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY PLACE AT Hastings, on the Hudson, to rent for the Summer; house is fully furnished, the grounds handsomely laid out; will be kept up at expense of owner; ice-house filled; stables, &c., &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—THOROUGHLY FURNISHED; POSSESsion June 1; four-story brown-stone house, next to 5th av., near Dr. Hall's church, 22x80x100.5; private family only; dining-room extension; billiard-room; side windows overlooking avenue, &c. Apply to GEO. P. KINGSBURY & CO., No. 135 Pearl st.

TO LET—PART OF THE FIRST-CLASS HIGH stoop brick house, with modern improvements, No. 188 South 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D.; six blocks from ferries; consisting of basements and first floor, three rooms deep, and large bedroom on third story; rent $35. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—ON SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J., a fine house; modern improvements, large garden, lawn, fruit, carriage-house; cheap rent. Apply to A. C. GREENLEAF, No. 451 Broadway, or South Orange, N. J.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE HOUSE No. 366 West 18th st., to a small family; painted and put in complete order. Inquire in the store at No. 106 West 28th st.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 421 Myrtle av., Brooklyn, suitable for bakery; also store No. 409 Myrtle av. Inquire of S. F. BROWN, on the premises.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—WITH four acres ground, on Central av., near Harlem River; high, healthy location; stable, garden, &c.; rent low. WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William st.

TO LET—IN THE SHERWOOD BUILDING, north-east corner 5th av. and 44th st., one suite of apartments from May 1; table d'hote; elevator. Apply at No. 531 5th av. JAMES P. COLT.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES AT reduced rentals, from $600 to $2,000; also French apartments; one for $65, very choice.
J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d st.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS AND kitchen in private house occupied by man and wife; eight rooms; rent, $55. Apply at 348 West 30th st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE ON 37th st., near Broadway; all improvements; $1,000. WILLIAMS & HEWLETT, 8th av., corner 34th st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FLAT ON THE CORNER of Broadway and 53d st. Apply on the premises to the janitor.

HOUSE NO. 221 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs. Apply on the premises between 9 and 12 A. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING,
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE OFFICES
Now Occupied by the
NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION,
Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.
ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

VERY DESIRABLE
Offices, on second floor, opposite City Hall, to let at extremely low prices. Also, very light floor, 35x20, at any reasonable offer. Inquire in store
No. 241 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK HOTEL
TO LET
AT A REDUCED RENTAL.
Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

STORE, NO. 313 GREENWICH ST., CORner Reade st., to let; has large vaults on both streets. Also lofts of nine-story building with 32 feet entrance (basement, first and second stories, and vault) on Reade st. Apply to
R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers st.

STORE AND THREE ROOMS TO LET—No. 366 West 18th st., second house east of 9th av., suitable for a confectioner or tailor. Inquire at No. 106 West 28th st., or in the store next door.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; with steam power; inquire in the corner.

NO. 71 NEW ST.—TO LET OR FOR SALE, three-story brick building. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses and flats in all parts of this City, and houses at Orange and Plainfield, for which we have daily applications. Storage for furniture, mirrors, pianos, &c.; first-class warehouses.
CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the Matter of SANFORD W. BATTERSHALL and CHARLES HART, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Sanford W. Battershall and Charles Hart, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S
oldest, largest, and most reliable office,
corner 11th st. and 6th av.,
best class of servants, (male and female,)
for every capacity, in City or country,
now waiting for situations.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU.—For families, hotels, &c., wanting good servants, male or female; City or country; also, good colored help. No. 138 6th av.

COMPANION, OR TO ASSIST IN HOUSE-KEEPING to a lady of wealth and refinement.—By a young lady of experience. Address W. H. B., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING.—By a lady for a young French girl who has been a year in her employ, for light chamber-work and plain sewing, and to make herself generally useful; can speak four languages, and is well educated. Call from 11 until 2 o'clock, at No. 584 5th av., between 47th and 48th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman; very respectable, well recommended; competent in either capacity; clean and take care of silver, &c.; good chamber-maid; neat, active, willing, sober, honest, obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat English Protestant young woman; thoroughly experienced; City or country; has several years' reference that will bear the strictest investigation. Can be seen at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid, or for plain sewing; refers to present employer, with whom she has lived five years. Full particulars by calling on Jehial Read, No. 596 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and very competent American girl, with good City reference; would help in washing and ironing; country preferred. Call for Jennie, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will go to the country for the Summer; good references. Can be seen at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 423 4th av., corner 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE ENGlish Protestant girl as chamber-maid and plain seamstress, or would take care of one child; best of City reference. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 423 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid in a private family, or would go traveling with a family for the Summer; six years' first-class City reference. Call at No. 260 West 35th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class chamber-maid; would assist with the washing if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 418 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan Protestant girl to do chamber-work and fine washing; in country or City; best City reference. Call at No. 321 East 24th st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to do fine washing; good City reference. Call for two days at 315 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good operator; City or country; best references. Call at No. 315 West 20th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress and will make herself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 759 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By a thoroughly capable Swedish girl. May be seen at, and refers to, present employer's till May 1, No. 53 West 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do general house-work in a small private family; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 208 East 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; would go a short distance in the country; good references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 414 East 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A good girl, with a family going to the country for the Summer. Apply to present employer, 51 West 34th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By an English Protestant woman of thirty; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; can do any work about the house; country or City; best testimonials; sober, honest, obliging, and neat; good baker of bread, biscuit, &c. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO respectable young girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress in small private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 139 West 28th st.

COOK, OR COOK TO ASSIST WITH WASHing.—By Welsh Protestant woman of thirty; very excellent family cook; good pastry, bread, biscuit baker; will assist washing; best testimonials; sober, honest, obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—A REspectable woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuits, soups, roasts, desserts, preserves, &c.; and is a superior washer and ironer; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO is a thorough cook in all branches; competent to take full charge and do justice; steady and reliable; for private family or hotel; good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., four doors above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c., and is a superior washer and ironer, and can furnish good references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable girls in a private family; one as plain cook and to wash and iron, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing to assist with washing; both with six years' reference. Apply at No. 235 5th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS soups, meats; can bone and lard; understands all kinds of fancy side-dishes, French and English, creams, and jellies; is a first-class pastry cook, public or private; City reference. Call at No. 114 West 33d st., rear, first floor.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—BY TWO PROTESTant girls, one as cook and assist in the washing, the other as waitress or chamber-maid; would go to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 180 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as good plain cook; will go for moderate wages for the sake of having her little girl with her; either City or country. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 1 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as a first-class cook in meats, soups, and jellies; all kinds of desserts; is an excellent baker; best City and country reference. Call for two days at No. 351 West 53d st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; would like a place in City or country; is a cook and a good laundress; is also willing to make herself generally useful; can furnish good reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, jellies, pastry; also good bread, biscuit, &c.; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry-cook; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, OR NURSE.—BY two girls; would like to live together; one as first-class cook and the other as chamber-maid or nurse; country preferred; best City reference. Call or address Marie, No. 300 East 42d st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of baking and desserts; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 236 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN of experience as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; would take entire charge; no washing; City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook; understands all kinds of American cooking; has good references; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of family cooking; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman as good cook; is fully competent in her business; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; is an excellent cook; in a private family or private boarding-house; good references. Call at present employer's, No. 135 Madison av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO REspectable Protestant girls to go together; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and fine washer, or laundress. Apply to present employers, 3 East 62d st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN, WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands all kinds of cooking, in a first-class private family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 223 East 29th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A MOST EXCELLENT FAMILY COOK; a first-class baker; is very neat in her kitchen; is good natured and highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young girl as cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; three and a half years' best City reference. Call at No. 139 West 50th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; willing to assist with washing. Call at No. 147 East 46th st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; three years' reference from late employer. Call at No. 118 West 17th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS PROfessed cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; good home more than wages desired; has one year's reference. Pelton's, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN; no objection to a boarding-house; country preferred; good reference. Call at No. 340 East 23d st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; WILL ASSIST WITH washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; good City reference. Call at No. 968 3d av., corner 58th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT AS first-class cook; will assist with washing; good City references. Address No. 205 West 26th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 213 West 29th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class family cook; City reference. Call at No. 224 East 21st st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT person as first-class cook and laundress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 313 East 21st st.

COOK AND WAITRESS.—BY TWO GIRLS; one as cook, other as waitress. Apply at No. 47 East 34th st., (present employer's,) from 10 to 12.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—CITY OR country. Apply for two days at No. 18 Marion st., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 9 Union court, University place.

DRESS-MAKER. — A VERY COMPETENT dress-maker will make ladies' and children's dresses and suits in latest style very reasonable; reference if desired. Apply at No. 245 6th av., first floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—CAN CUT ALL KINDS OF family clothing; sixteen years practice; operator; charges moderate. No. 26 East 12th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER to go out by day, week, or month; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 474 West 22d st.

EMPLOYERS WILL FIND A NUMBER OF good colored servants, male and female, for any capacity, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican woman as housekeeper in a widower's family; can give the best of reference as to ability; City or country. Call or address, for two days, Mrs. Johnson, No. 337 West 55th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant lady, who can give the very best of references; City or country. Call or address No. 423 4th av., corner 29th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A LADY OF REFINEment and education a position of trust; is thoroughly competent and capable; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's house. Address Mrs. M. B., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE MAN AND wife wish a gentleman's house to take care of for the Summer; have two little girls; can give four years' reference from his place of business. Inquire at No. 224 East 45th st., H. Oliver.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work in a private family; is a plain family cook; makes bread, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has good reference from last place. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL; IS very industrious, and a good cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has excellent reference; not afraid of work. Call at No. 205 6th av., near 14th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl, who understands plain cooking, and can wash and iron well; is willing to make herself generally useful, at moderate wages, in a good home. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS girl, who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; two years' reference from last place. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A WOMAN IN THE kitchen; has a two years' reference. Apply at No. 404 West 32d st., between 9th and 10th avs.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG lady; speaks well and good education; sewing and care of a child; first-class City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; can do hair-dressing; good reference. Address for three days No. 115 West 41st st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—IN A private family; is a competent dress-maker; can cut and fit well; country preferred. Address M. T., No. 153 East 51st st.

DOMESTIC HELP,
Male and female, of all nationalities, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swedish girl (Protestant) as first-class laundress; understands fluting, puffing, and polishing; can do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; would do some chamber-work; one year's City reference. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A strong young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style, and can furnish unexceptionable references. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a very excellent girl; a good washer and ironer; a very good chamber-maid; is exceedingly obliging and of good disposition. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries; can furnish undoubted reference from present employer. Inquire for M. at Odell & Co.'s, 109 West 34th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant laundress; either City or country; the best of references. Can be seen at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 423 4th av., corner 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as laundress in a private family; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 52 Greenwich av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress, or to assist in chamber-work; eight years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 West 18th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 249 West 30th st.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as laundress and chamber-maid; City reference; private family only. Call at No. 434 7th av., near 34th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as laundress; will go in the country; City reference from last place. Call at No. 313 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 West 19th st., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COMPEtent woman as a first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 208 West 19th st., near 7th av.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as maid and seamstress in a private family; is a good hair-dresser; would do light chamber-work; no objection to traveling; best City reference. Call at No. 561 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN (PROTestant) as sick or invalid nurse, by the day, week, or month; best of reference from first-class physicians in New-York. Address for two days Alpha, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH woman, middle aged; has two years' City reference; speaks English and French; can instruct children; is amiable, and a first-class servant. Call at No. 16 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS INFANT'S nurse; can take entire charge from birth, or bring up on the bottle; best City reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 241 West 22d st., rear building.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable French Protestant girl, as children's nurse and seamstress; is willing to assist with chamber-work, &c.; can be well recommended. Call at No. 383 6th av., near 24th st., first floor.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR HOUSE-work.—By a young German girl; used to care of children, sewing, or chamber-work; willing to be useful; City or country; is very neat and tidy; has good references. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, respectable young girl, who is kind and careful of children; also understands her duties as chamber-maid; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED WOMan as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from last place. Address Nurse, Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY highly recommended young woman; is a good seamstress, and will do a little chamber-work; has no objection to travel. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A RELIABLE, EXPErienced Protestant nurse; able to take the entire charge of an infant. Call from 9 to 2 at No. 123 West 21st st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; IS AN excellent sewer by hand; is fond of children; has excellent reference; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE, OR NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a respectable Protestant young girl; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 349 9th av., second floor, front.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG LADY; WOULD ASSIST AT light chamber-work; City or country. Address N. D., No. 164 Marshall st., Paterson, N. J.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman to take care of an invalid lady; has the best of reference. Call at No. 81 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL TO take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 316 East 34th st., second floor, back room.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; will do chamber-work; operates on several machines; four years' City reference; City or country. Address A., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; will do chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 236 East 47th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant young woman as seamstress; will take care of grown children; no objection to travel; City reference. Call for two days at No. 16 East 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit; is an experienced dress-maker. Call at 346 East 19th st.

USEFUL WOMAN.—BY A GIRL; WILLING TO take care of children or invalid; willing to travel; is a good operator; City reference. Address, for two days, E. U., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WET NURSE.—BY A GOOD HEALTHY MARried woman as wet nurse; baby three months old; City reference. West-side Nurse Agency, No. 157 West 41st st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat, tidy, willing, and obliging young woman; thoroughly experienced as waitress; gets up salads; can wait on dinner parties; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant as waitress and chamber-work or chamber-work and fine washing; understands salads; has excellent reference; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands her business thoroughly; superior City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 241 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; capable of taking a man's place; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 114 West 33d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS waitress or as chambermaid in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 219 East 35th st.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO DO LADIES' OR gentlemen's fine washing or ironing at home or go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 443 East 13th st., first floor, rear house.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, or will go out to do days' work; good reference. Call for two days at No. 214 West 29th st., first floor, front.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO TAKE HOME washing and ironing, or go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 5.

MALES.

CARPENTER, &c.—TO DO CARPENTER-WORK, cabinet furniture, repairing, upholstering, and varnishing; good reference; no objection to institute or hotel. Address Wm. Woerner, No. 338 West 53d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man; married; no incumbrance; can be well recommended as to capability, sobriety, and honesty; five years' first-class City reference from late employer; will be found agreeable, willing, and obliging. Call on or address M. M., No. 119 East 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—By a competent, trustworthy single man, Scotch; experienced in the care of horses and carriages; careful driver; good vegetable gardener; can milk and make himself useful; best of City reference. Address W., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class single man, aged twenty-eight; thoroughly understands his business; has six years' first-class City reference; has lived in England all his life; no objection to country. Call on or address P. Hunt, No. 9 West 44th st.

COACHMEN.—BY TWO YOUNG MEN; ONE married; no incumbrance; leaving on account of selling out; will be highly recommended by present employer; single young man is first-class in every respect; highest City and European references. Call for two days at private stable No. 107 West 33d st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable single young man, thirty years of age; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call on or address T. F., No. 62 West 15th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; FIRST-CLASS City driver; has lived with some of the best families in the City; four years' reference from last employer; no objection to travel; is willing in every respect. Address T. O. B., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; no family; would go to the country as a single man; many years' reference; sober and honest; thoroughly understands his business; those wishing a good man will find the same. Call for two days, or address Robert, No. 39 East 32d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, RELIABLE SINGLE man, Scotch; good driver; City or country; thoroughly competent in care of horses, carriages, &c.; will make himself generally useful; first-class City reference from last employer. Address B. S., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of horses, harness, and carriages; will be found willing and obliging; can furnish the best of reference. Call or address, for two days, John E. Ross, No. 315 West 15th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference; the country preferred. Address for two days, J. J., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young man; thoroughly experienced in the care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; careful driver in City and country; best of City reference. Address A. H., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS Swedish coachman; single; understands plain gardening, and is handy for any kind of work required on a gentleman's place. Address for two days Swedish Coachman, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A NATIVE OF SCOTLAND; thoroughly understands his business; training and breaking of young horses if required; no objection to the country; unexceptionable City references. Address L. D., care Bisbee, No. 726 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, with nine years' best City references; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address T. K., in care W. E. Tyler, No. 58 Broad st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN, just disengaged; is fully competent for his duties; is strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Address C. W., No. 4 East 31st st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; best City references; five years in last place; no objection to the country. Address L. H., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN; or would work in a garden, milk, &c.; has a perfect knowledge of either branch; excellent City and country reference. Address M. B., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; LONG experience; can furnish the best of references from first-class families for the past fifteen years as to sobriety, honesty, &c. Address B. P., at carriage factory, No. 1,350 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IN A PRIVATE family; has the best of City reference of over seven years' from present employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 East 39th st., and at Mr. Dickel's Academy.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A SINGLE man, aged thirty-four years; is a good driver and groom; can also do gardening, mow lawns, care cattle, and do general work; good recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; also gardening if required; willing and obliging; best City and country references. Address L., or call at No. 108 West 30th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN; IS a careful driver, good groom, and steady, sober man; can milk, tend furnace, and willing to make himself generally useful; ten years' best City and country references. Address J. N., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIenced man; either City or country; seven years' reference from late employers; disengaged in consequence of selling out. Call at or address No. 153 West 26th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man, as coachman and groom, and work a small garden; has very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; IS A FIRST-class groom and careful City driver; can milk and do plain gardening; has good City and country references. Address Coachman, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; is willing and obliging; is perfectly temperate; no objection to go in country; three years' City reference. Address or call at No. 147 East 35th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good careful driver; eight years' references. Address J. D., No. 121 West 45th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches and can be highly recommended. Address Private Stable, No. 26 East 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF RESPECTable appearance, with best of references; experienced with road horses; country preferred. Call or address Stable, No. 6 West 24th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN; NO objection to the country; best City references. Can be seen, or address R. H., No. 47 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COACHMAN.—I WANT A PLACE FOR MY coachman, who is a first-class groom; has been in my employ eight years; whom I can well recommend. Address F. P. Perkins, No. 115 Broadway, Room No. 7.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; City or country; good references. Address J. F., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO IS a first-class driver; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; has lived always with private families. Call or address Thomas, No. 213 West 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; CITY OR country; ten years' reference; would make himself generally useful. Call address C. M., 11 West 22d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WILL BE HIGHLY recommended. Apply or address, at present employer's, Mrs. T. Dwight, Hotel Brunswick.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, (colored,) whom he can highly recommend. Address C. Denison, No. 137 Greenwich st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WHO can bring the very best of City reference from his last place. Call or address W. O., No. 521 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A STEADY young Englishman; good City reference. Call on or address J. N., No. 215 West 15th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRIVER; six years' reference from last employer. Call or address W. E., No. 19 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman; understands the care of horses well. Call or address W. B., No. 8 East 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A VERY STEADY YOUNG MAN, of experience; five years' references from Mrs. Dr. Wright and Dr. Fiske, of Brooklyn, E. D. Address either of the above, 101 Division av., Brooklyn, E. D.

FARM-WORK AND USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-work, &c.—By a man and wife, aged thirty-six years; no children; man can do farm-work, gardening, care cattle and horses, drive, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress and house-worker; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FARMER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; THE man understands farming and gardening; the woman is a competent cook, and understands the care of dairy. Address T. C., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

FOOTMAN OR WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, WITH the best City references; is a neat, willing, and competent man; can wait on table, clean silver, and act as footman. Can be seen at Lindquist's Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS GARdener, whom he can highly recommend, and who has had charge of his large country seat; is thoroughly competent, and fully understands hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and the management of a gentleman's grounds. Address, for two days, E., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND FARMER—COOK, DAIRY, Poultry, &c.—By Scotch Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-seven years; no children; man can do vegetable gardening, farm-work, care horses and cattle, milk, &c.; wife to cook, wash, and iron, raise poultry, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PRACTICAL WORKman, who thoroughly understands his business; green-house, graperies, flowers, fruit trees, vegetables, the laying out of grounds or the general improvement of a gentleman's place; first-class reference. Address J. K., No. 35 Cortlandt st., seed store.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINgle man; understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; also the care and treatment of horses and cows; good milker; five years' reference. Address J. E., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; THOROUGHLY understands hot-house and green-house plants, hot and cold graperies; is a first-class budder, grafter, and propagator of all kinds of plants and fruit trees; is willing and obliging; good references. Address Gardener, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH; understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, and growing of vegetables and plants generally, and the keeping of a gentleman's place. Call or address H. F. A., No. 67 Nassau st., in seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS VEGETAble gardener; can milk and take care of horses; is obliging and willing to do anything that has to be done; will go for low wages; has good reference from his last place. Address J. B., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A HOLLAND PROTESTANT single man, aged twenty-five years, who thoroughly understands all branches of gardening, green-house, graperies, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—BY A NORWEGIAN; SINGLE; has had twelve years' practice in all branches of gardening, hot and cold graperies, stove and green house plants, vegetable and flower gardens; satisfactory references. Address C. N., Box 219 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—FIRST-CLASS; THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business in all its branches; good references; German, married, no family; wages moderate. Address A. B., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM AND to make himself generally useful around a country residence; thoroughly understands the care of horses, and can milk; willing and obliging; first-class references. Address James, No. 116 West 27th st., private stable.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN as groom or coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is a good milker; satisfactory reference. Call or address Thomas, No. 127 West 17th st., private stable.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED twenty-two, strong, willing, and active; would do any kind of work and make himself generally useful; City or country; on a farm or about house or factory; understands the care of horses and farm-work; also worked in tin-foil manufactory in England; good reference. Address W. Foban, No. 149 Broadway.

WAITER—COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A young Swedish couple; no children; references as to capacity; wife as cook and washer, or chambermaid and laundress; man a good waiter. Can be seen at Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant young man as first-class waiter or butler in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has excellent City reference from his present employer. Apply at A. Pelton's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A FIRST-class man; French, from Belfort; a steady place, or for the Summer; understands his duties thoroughly; disengaged by June 1. Call on present employers, No. 12 East 44th st.

WAITER OR SECOND IN A PRIVATE FAMIly.—By a young Frenchman, speaking English; can furnish excellent City reference. Address Frenchman, No. 594 6th av., corner 35th st., drug store.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, FRENCH; is a first-class waiter; can give best City reference. Address J. A., Box, No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BUTLER; has the best of testimonials; is very competent and thorough in his work. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., at Jacquin's Bureau.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITer man as head waiter; City or country; best City reference. Address C., No. 161 West 30th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN FOR A LARGE importing house. They must be between the ages of fifteen and eighteen years, of good education and penmanship, and well known in the City. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M., at the Employment Desk, Young Men's Christian Association, 23d st., corner 4th av.

FARMER.—WANTED, AN AMERICAN ONLY without children, to work a farm on shares; location healthy, in New-Jersey; on line of railroad; must be thoroughly practical. Apply at No. 4 Bowling Green, upper floor.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK AND do the coarse washing for a small American family living a short distance in the country; must understand her business thoroughly. Call at No. 122 Pearl st., first floor.

WANTED—A RAPID AND CORRECT STENOGRApher for a responsible position; must write a good hand and be well recommended in every respect; salary $15@$20 per week. Address Box No. 1,140 New-York Post Office, giving full particulars.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN FOR GENERAL house-work; one who can do plain cooking and is a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 111 Kent st., Greenpoint; cross 10th or 23d st. ferry, East River.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON, in a private family; must be thoroughly competent, and good references required. Apply at No. 113 East 62d st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL house-work, about sixteen; a German preferred; must come well recommended. Apply between 12 and 2 at No. 138 East 28th st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS GOOD family seamstress and nurse to a grown child; those that are competent and well recommended can apply at No. 43½ Madison av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK AND ASSIST with washing and ironing; must be fully competent, and have good City reference. Apply from 10 to 12, at No. 147 East 55th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS AND to assist in the care of children; must be a Protestant, with City reference. Apply from 10 to 1 o'clock at No. 111 East 19th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENERAL house-work; good reference required. Call after 9 o'clock at basement door, No. 240 West 11th st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT NO. 117 Madison av., corner of 30th st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A COLORED COACHMAN WHO CAN drive four-in-hand; good references required. Apply at No. 136 22d st.

WANTED—GROOM AND FOOTMAN AT STABLE No. 117 West 25th st. None need apply without good City reference.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS.—AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.
NOUVEAUTES.
RUE DE BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35.
No. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

This house, established upward of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. Noted for being remarkably cheap. In its immense premises will be found the most complete assortment of
SILKS, from the celebrated fabrics of Bonnet, Ponson, &c., the VERY FIRST NOVELTIES of FANCY SILKS,
INDIA and FRENCH CACHMERE SHAWLS,
WOOLENS, LACES, LINGERIE,
CONFECTIONS for LADIES.
FURS, COTTON and THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES of FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMPORters of fine Millinery, successors to Mme. A. Michel, 423 6th av., near 26th st.; 200 models, best makers. New openings, constantly renewed, of the finest goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

EXCLUSIVELY BOOTS AND SHOES.
No interference with any other kind or style of business.
ALL KINDS OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT REDUCED PRICES.
GENTS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES.
LADIES' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES.
IRON-CLADS, a STRONG, SERVICEABLE SHOE for BOYS and YOUTHS.
CANTRELL, No. 241 4TH AV.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, April 29, at 9:30 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, May 6, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, May 20, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, June 3, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA.....WED., May 3 | *SCOTIA.....WED., May 17
SCYTHIA.....WED., May 10 | BOTHNIA.....WED., May 24

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows

WISCONSIN..........May 2, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING..........May 16, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO..........May 30, at 11 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M., FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHAMPION..........SATURDAY......APRIL 29
GULF STREAM..........WEDNESDAY......MAY 3

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle..........Tuesday, May 2
*PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, May 6
CANADA, Franguel..........Saturday, May 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

WESER......Sat., April 29 | DONAU......Sat., May 13
MOSEL......Sat., May 6 | RHEIN......Sat., May 20

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK..........SATURDAY, May 6, at 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy...April 29, 9:30 A. M. | The Queen...May 27, 9 A. M.
Egypt, May 13, 8:30 A. M. | England....June 3, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ALSATIA..........SATURDAY, April 29, at 10 A. M.
ANCHORIA..........SATURDAY, May 6, at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, May 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, May 13, at 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, May 27, at 8:30 A. M.

from Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN PASSAGE..........$80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, AND PACIFIC PORTS, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Sailing from Pier No. 13, North River.

FOR PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, (via Straits of Magellan,) Steamer GEORGIA, SATURDAY May 6.

FOR ISTHMUS OF PANAMA AND SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall,) Steamer READING, SATURDAY, May 6, (freight only.)

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND PACIFIC PORTS, (via Isthmus of Panama.) Steamer CRESCENT CITY, SATURDAY, May 20.

For freight or passage apply to

W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
NO. 6 BOWLING GREEN.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA..........April 28.
ANDES..........May 9.

FOR KINGSTON (JAMAICA) HAYTI:
CLARIBEL..........May 11.
ATLAS..........June 1.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, May 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, May 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. COLON..........TUESDAY, May 2, 12 noon
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
GREAT REPUBLIC..........May 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, May 2
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, May 4.

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS. Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, May 2

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 7 and May 28 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS..........THURSDAY, April 27
WILMINGTON..........TUESDAY, May 9

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, May 4
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, May 18
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, June 1

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division, also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS. Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

For Dunellen, 6:15 A. M.; 3:30, 5:00, 6:30, 12:00 P. M.

For Somerville, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, 9:30 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:25 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, and 10:25 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, and 10:25 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16, 1876.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After April 17, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Spring Arrangement of through trains, March, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st., see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Passenger and freight stations:

In New-York—Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty st., North River.

In Philadelphia—North Pennsylvania Railroad, corner Berks and American sts.

Commencing MONDAY, MAY 1, 1876, trains Leave New-York at 7:15, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 6:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia at 7:20, 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 5:00, 6:30 P. M.

Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent C. R. R. of N. J.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 24, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st of June next, at 1 P. M.

Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 1st of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, at the Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of May, 1876. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., of the 27th day of April, until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 17th day of May.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1876.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 25th April, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FORTY Directors of this company, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, 8th of May next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
DAVID QUACKINBUSH, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 20, 1876.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, the transfer-books will close on Friday, April 28, and be reopened on Monday, June 5 next, at 10 A. M.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the first (1st) day of May next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 22 until the morning of May 2, 1876.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM, NO. 12 BIBLE HOUSE.—$1 20 per gallon; less than three quarts, 40c. per quart; retailers and churches, 25c. per quart. Cream shipped anywhere out of town.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 6, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Managers and for other business will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 9th of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 25 until the morning of May 10.

By order of the board.
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bondholders.

For plan of reorganization apply, stating class of bonds held, (whether Main Line, Milwaukee, Muscatine, or Pacific Division,) to FRED. TAYLOR, Chairman Bondholders' Committee, No. 476 Broome st., New-York. Immediate action is advisable.

ELIZABETH CITY SEVENS,
JERSEY CITY SEVENS,
NEWARK CITY SEVENS,
ALBANY CITY SEVENS,
BROOKLYN CITY SEVENS,
NEW-YORK CITY SEVENS,
For sale by
VERMILYE & CO., 16 and 18 Nassau st.

Elizabeth City bonds due 1876 wanted at par and accrued interest.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Kaska William Coal Company, will be held TUESDAY, May 2, 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the company, No. 534 Washington st., Reading, Penn.
(Signed) F. J. GROTEVENT, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking house, corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, on MONDAY, MAY 8, at 12 o'clock.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

No. 82 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 14, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 82 Broadway, New-York, on and after May 1 proximo.

The transfer-books will close at two (2) o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 20th inst., and reopen on Wednesday, May 3.
GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, (Corner Bowery and Broome st.) NEW-YORK, April 24, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable on May 1, 1876. The transfer books will be closed from that date to May 2.
GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—The coupons of this Company, due May 1 next, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York.

A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. will be paid at Treasurer's office, No. 23 Sears' Building, Boston, May 1, 1876.
J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, April 20, 1876.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1876.

The interest coupons of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company first and second mortgage bonds, due May 1, will be paid at this office.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1.

The transfer books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d May.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per cent., payable on and after May 1, 1876.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to May 2.
J. H. B. EDGAR, Cashier.

MICHIGAN STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, April 25, 1876.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1876, ON the War Bounty Loan Bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York.
WILLIAM B. McCREERY, State Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on the 1st day of May next.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE GOLD COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1876, on the bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway and the Central Colorado Improvement Companies will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at our office, No. 52 Exchange place.
HUTTEN & BONN.

IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY.—A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. will be paid at Treasurer's office, No. 23 Sears' Building, Boston, May 1, 1876.
J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, April 20, 1876.

THE COUPONS OF THE PEOPLE'S GAS-LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY, of Chicago, due May 1, 1876, will be paid at the Bank of New-York National Banking Association.
A. M. BILLINGS, President.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on the first day of May next, the May coupons of the real estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by it.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

INSTRUCTION.

A GOOD HOME AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION for a few boys. Apply to GEORGE FILLOW, at Wilton, Conn., or to H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., West Broadway, New-York.

STUTTERING EFFECTUALLY REMOVED. Confidence guaranteed; abundant reference. Address, for circular, AMERICAN VOCAL INSTITUTE, No. 103 Waverley place.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."—A RELIABLE EDucational Agency of twenty years successful experience in representing Teachers of known ability to families and schools of every grade. Bulletin of candidates for Autumn session now in preparation. Explanatory circulars for stamp. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st., New-York.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, TEACHING also French, Italian, music, and English branches, desires a position as resident governess; highest references. Address HANOVER, No. 1,238 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY, WELL EDucated, speaking English and French, to take care of children and assist them in their studies, or as lady's companion. Call or address Advertiser, No. 212 East 37th st.

A GENTLEMAN, FORMERLY INSTRUCTOR in Harvard, desires additional afternoon pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 115 East 26th st.

MRS. MITCHELL supplies schools and families with teachers, tutors, or governesses, visiting or resident. Teachers' Bureau, 67 W. 35th st. Hours, 12 to 4.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

$100 PER WEEK—AN ENTIRE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house and private table is offered to one family; references must be unexceptionable; location central, and near 5th av.; for the above price no finer accommodations are offered in this City. SANDS' BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,193 Broadway, second floor.

A SUITE OF ROOMS IN THE VICINITY of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Union Club, &c., with or without board, suitable for a party of gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; unexceptionable references given and required. Address JACKSON, Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HARLEM.—TO LET, WITH GOOD BOARD IN A private family; alcove room or room on third floor, furnished or unfurnished, in brown-stone house two blocks from depot; terms moderate. Address Post Office Box No. 5,232.

NO. 48 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR 6TH AV.—Entire second floor; two large handsome rooms and two hall rooms, with ample closets and pantries, hot and cold water, to let with or without board, at a reasonable price.

NO. 5 PROSPECT PLACE, (EAST 41ST ST.)—A few minutes from Grand Central Depot; fine spacious parlor floor, and alcove or square rooms, en suite or singly, with good board; terms low; location unsurpassed, if equaled. Call and see.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE.—A FINE LARGE room, upper floor; also, May 1, second front, two rooms; all handsomely furnished; house 27 feet wide; rooms extra size; location, surroundings, and table first-class.

NO. 129 EAST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND LEXINGTON AVS.—Sunny, front, second floor rooms, with superior board; all conveniences; City telegraph lines, &c.; best references.
WELCOME E. SHELDON.

MRS. PITKIN, NOS. 432 AND 434 MADISON av., corner 49th st.—For immediate occupancy rooms en suite or singly, private bath, &c.; family tables; houses and board first-class.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with board; no May moving; arrangements for Summer made now; house cool; extra wide; side-lighted.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING their house have a furnished second floor to let, with board, and other pleasant rooms; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST.—M. E. GAGE—A suite of three rooms, second floor, front, together or separately; rooms on fourth floor; permanently or transiently; references.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD FOR gentlemen or a family, transiently or permanently; in central location; terms moderate. No. 36 East 12th st., near Broadway, west.

NO. 145 EAST 8TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Changed hands; large rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; parlor floor suitable for physician or dentist.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR SUITE OF apartments for the season or by the year, with private table if preferred; home comforts; rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 104 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 27TH and 28th sts.—A handsome second floor, with superior board; all conveniences; City telegraph lines, &c.; best references. WELCOME E. SHELDON.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5th and 6th av.—Handsome and commodious floors; separately or en suite; in a first-class family; house serving private tables only.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT THREE or four double rooms, with all conveniences, and first-class board; $14 to $25 per week. No. 312 West 14th st.

NO. 28 WEST 36TH ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE family, having more room than they require, will rent, with board, a handsomely furnished room, to one or two gentlemen; references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH, M. E. GAGE.—Three second floor, front rooms, together or separately, with board; large fourth floor rooms; permanently or transiently; references.

NO. 354 WEST 23D ST.—A FINE, LARGE, second-story, front, alcove room, handsomely furnished and with all conveniences, with first-class board; also, room for single gentleman; references.

NO. 59 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Handsome and newly-painted and furnished double and single rooms, with or without board, to families or gentlemen.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR GENTLEmen, wishing board for the Summer or year, can find two large rooms at No. 120 East 37th st., between Park and Lexington avs.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341, MRS. SEAVER.—Parlor and bedrooms, with or without private table, or without board; first and second floors as above from May 1.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A PARLOR AND BED room, second floor; closets, bath-room, &c.; board if required; private family. No. 102 East 23d st., second door east of 4th av.

NO. 43 EAST 29TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; table and attendance first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 202 WEST 44TH ST.—BOARD FOR GENtleman and wife or single gentleman; house and location first class.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished suite of rooms, third floor, together or separately, with board; references.

NO. 34 WEST 14TH ST.—MRS. K. M. CREAGH—Rooms, with board, for families and single gentlemen; also table board. References exchanged.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms and board for a family or single gentlemen; references.

NO. 48 WEST 15TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS and board can be engaged in a family of adults; highest references given.

FIFTH AV., NO. 330.—ONE VERY DESIRABLE second floor to let for the remainder of the season or by the year, with private table.

NO. 74 WEST 35TH ST., BEING RENTED by private family and refurnished, offers pleasant rooms and good board; terms moderate.

NO. 112 MADISON AV.—TO LET, WITH board, a suite of rooms on parlor floor; also single room; references.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SECOND AND THIRD floors, en suite or separately, furnished or unfurnished; superior board.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A SPACIOUS SUITE OF rooms for a family; private table; rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 42 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO PARLORS AND bed-rooms, on 2d floor, with board, for first-class parties.

NO. 45 WEST 11TH ST.—HALL ROOM ON the third floor, front, with board, and large room on the fourth floor, to gentlemen.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsome large rooms for a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; references.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOM to let, with or without board; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 25TH ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms to let, with first-class board. Apply until May 1 at No. 20 East 24th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished front room, with or without board; moderate terms for the Summer.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, third floor; best references given and required.

NO. 31 WEST 18TH ST.—AN ENTIRE SECOND floor to let with board, together or separately, transiently or permanently.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST.—BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs. Desirable rooms, with or without board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224, OPPOSITE HOTEL BRUNSwick, handsome suits on second and third floors; also, desirable rooms as physician's office; references.

NO. 273 5TH AV.—ELEGANT SUITE OF APARTments; also single rooms, with board.
Mrs. McLEAN.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A second floor, entire or en suite, with board, for first-class parties; location unexceptionable.

ROOMS FOR FAMILIES AND SINGLE gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 128 East 23d st.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms, on third floor, front, to let, with board.

NO. 65 WEST 48TH ST.—BOARD, WITH DEsirable rooms, singly or en suite; references.

AN ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, WITH or without private table, at No. 27 West 39th st.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—A LARGE ROOM ON second floor to let, with board, or a single room.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—NO. 122 Montague st.; five minutes of Wall Street Ferry.

NO. 111 WEST 38TH ST.—THREE VERY DEsirable adjoining front rooms, with board.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board; references exchanged.

5TH AND 6TH AVS., NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—Rooms, with board, in a family of refinement.

BOARD WANTED.

A FAMILY DESIRE TO MAKE ARRANGEments for board for coming year; will require second story, having three or four rooms; must be desirably located, not below 23d st. Answer fully, Y. MORRIS, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

ROSSMORE HOTEL,
Junction of Broadway and 42d st.
A NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOTEL; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
TERMS, $4 PER DAY.
Liberal rates to families.
CHAS. E. LELAND, Proprietor.

LELANDS' STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

A FEW ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single and suites; cuisine unsurpassed; Grand Union Hotel, Park av. and 41st st.; elevator; prices moderate.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S
NEW AND GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING,
3D AV. and 63D ST.
POSITIVELY FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY AT 2 AND 8.
CENTENNIAL ACADEMY OF OBJECT TEACHING!
MUSEUM of Living, Mechanical, Automatic, Pictorial, and other rare curiosities.

The most extensive traveling MENAGERIE in the world, consisting of hundreds of WILD ANIMALS, BIRDS, and AMPHIBIA, including
BARNUM'S $25,000 BEHEMOTH,
THE ONLY LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS IN AMERICA.
FIVE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPES,
embracing the most remarkable RIDERS and ATHLETES in the world, among which is LOWANDE, the wonderful Brazilian Hurricane Rider, and his seven Wild Horses.

A PATRIOTIC MUSICAL JUBILEE.

Superb Patriotic Historical Tableaux. National Anthems by a chorus of several hundred trained voices. The whole audience to rise and join in singing the hymn "America."

Doors open at 1 and 7. Admission, 50 cents. Children under nine, half price. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.

Exhibits in Stamford, Conn., May 8; Bridgeport, May 9.

GRAND FAIR IN AID OF THE YOUNG Women's Christian Association of the City of New-York, to be held in the Academy of Music, from May 2 to May 12, inclusive. Promenade Concerts on the evenings of the 6th and 10th. In the Art Department will be exhibited over one hundred paintings, loaned from private collections. Many of the pictures have never before been publicly shown in this country. Among the artists represented are Meissonier, Merle, Vibert, Gerome, Bouguereau, Cabanel, Girard, Boughton, and others. The Refreshment Department will offer special attractions. All the delicacies of the season will be served. André Giriet, formerly with Delmonico, will have charge of the cuisine. Boxes can be obtained for any or all of the evenings by applying to Mrs. JAMES UNDERHILL, No. 12 West 46th st.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

23D ST. AND 4TH AV. THE FIFTY-FIRST GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

23D ST. OPERA-HOUSE. MONDAY NIGHT.
RETURN OF THE FAVORITES, THE WORLD-FAMED,
KELLY AND LEON'S
MINSTRELS AND BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE.
Grand opening of the Summer season,
MONDAY EVENING, May 1,
REAPPEARANCE OF THE ONLY LEON.
Box office now open daily from 9 to 4.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS DAY,
EVENING at 8. OLIVER DOUD BYRON in DONALD McKAY, with ROBT. NEYERS' BRASS BAND.
MATINEE at 2. BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK. Satur'y afternoon and evening, annual benefit of JAMES BARNES.

CHICKERING HALL. TUESDAY, MAY 2.
MISS W. C. WICKHAM,
in READINGS.
Tickets, 50 cents and 75 cents, at Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

"PENELOPE."

By CABANEL, on Exhibition for the benefit of the Woman's Centennial Union, from April 17 to April 30, at the SCHAUS GALLERY, No. 749 Broadway.
Admission, 25 cents.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A FAMILY OF THREE PERSONS, RESIDING in their own house near Madison av. and 37th st.; would rent a large front room, with dressing and bath room, to a gentleman wishing a permanent refined home. Address MADISON AVENUE, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, all modern conveniences, closets, &c., on second floor, in 30th st., east of Madison av., will be rented to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, ALPHA, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

NO. 25 EAST 21ST ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms on parlor and second floor; hot and cold water in each room, bath, &c.; one elegant room to let unfurnished; references.

PARLOR FLOOR OF THREE ROOMS and bath-room, with carpets, to a party of gentlemen, or, with basement floor, to a family. No. 48 West 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms, with private bath and closet, also a single room, to let to gentlemen, without board. No. 37 East 19th st., near Broadway.

NO. 36 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE THE WESTMINSTER HOTEL. — Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen of the highest respectability only.

NO. 36 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—PARLOR floor to let, furnished, en suite or singly, without board; terms reasonable.

FOURTEENTH ST., CORNER OF 7TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished room, without board. Call at No. 53 7th av.

APARTMENT-HOUSE—NO. 222 5TH AV.—Two extra desirable suites; every convenience; reduced rents; possession May 1.

ROOMS IN SUITES OR SINGLE, TO LET without board, at No. 31 Madison av., opposite the square.

NO. 46 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE WESTMINSTER HOTEL.—Handsomely-furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

FURNISHED ROOM—ASSOCIATION BUILDING.—Six months from May 1. Particulars at office or studio No. 3.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS, handsomely furnished, to let to gentlemen only, without board; also single rooms; references.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, WITHOUT MEALS, two furnished rooms; house private and first class; price moderate. Apply at No. 5 West 23d st.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board; near Broadway and 5th av.

JERSEY CITY BOARD.

VERY LARGE, DESIRABLE ROOMS, handsomely furnished, with board, for gentlemen, No. 159 Wayne st., corner of Barrow; private family; location unexceptionable; five minutes from ferry.

COUNTRY BOARD.

PERSONS VISITING THE CENTENNIAL Exhibition can secure first-class rooms and board in an elegantly-furnished private house, in the central part of the City of Philadelphia; references exchanged. Address J. N. SUPER & CO., No. 27 City Hall square, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BOARD IN THE country from June 1 for a family of four adults, in a private family, where no other boarders would be taken; three or four rooms would be required. Please address, stating terms, location, and name, R. N., Box No. 180 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR ADULTS can be accommodated with board at a farm-house finely situated, two minutes from depot of Harlem Railroad, and fifty minutes from 42d st. Full particulars of C. P. SHERWOOD, No. 234 Water st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR THE YEAR OR SUMmer months, two double rooms, and parlor if desired, with board in private family. Address Box No. 1,113 Plainfield, N. J.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WEST RUTHERFORD PARK HOUSE.—Every train of Erie Railway stops at Passaic Bridge, within four minutes' walk of this new hotel; only thirty minutes from New-York; spacious rooms; 500 feet broad piazza; superior accommodations for families; shaded walks; beautiful and romantic drives; twenty-five acres vegetable garden; forty acres orchard, choice fruits; dairy Alderney cows; 200 acres on bank Passaic River; good boating, bathing, and fishing. Reasonable charges. Refer to Leland's Rossmore and Sturtevant House. Address proprietors, at West Rutherford, N. J., or at Room No. 16, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.
C. B. ANDREWS & CO.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Summer board among the mountains may be secured and trouble saved, by immediate application at my office, where a descriptive registry is kept and negotiations conducted between the parties. J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 270 West 34th st., over North River Savings Bank.

SUMMER VACATION IN BERKSHIRE, AT MAPLEWOOD HALL, PITTSFIELD, MASS.

A region of rare attraction; but five hours from Boston and New-York; open for guests May 1; terms moderate. Address E. F. CARTER.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JAMES M. GANO, as Executor and Trustee of and under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, deceased, plaintiff, vs. THOMAS McCUNN and JANE W. McCUNN, individually and as Executor and Executrix of and Trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, deceased; James McCunn and Matilda, his wife; Jane McDonald and Jacob McDonald, her husband; Nancy Barnet and John Barnet, her husband; Sally Long and Joseph Long, her husband; Elizabeth McMains and Matthew McMains, her husband; John McMains, William McMains, and Susan McMains, his wife; Elizabeth Patterson and William Patterson, her husband; Catharine Bonner and David Bonner, her husband; Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, and Laura Hettrick, children of Martha Hettrick, deceased; George Hettrick, Eliza Leckey, and —— Leckey, (whose Christian name is not known to the plaintiff,) her husband; John McC. Gano, Jane W. Gano, Irene May Gano, Caroline M. Dingee and [illegible] A. Dingee, her husband; John K. Waring and Mary, his wife, and Josiah P. Fletcher, defendants.—Summons (for relief.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 35 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 31, 1876.
SHIPMAN, BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 28th day of March, 1876.
SHIPMAN, BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND,
ap28-law6wF Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th av., 58th and 59th sts.
SOULE & APPLEBY..........Proprietors.
will open
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 1,
with
D. L. DOWNING'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA,
including the following soloists:
Mr. LEOPOLD MEYER, Chef d' Attaque.
Mr. CARL LANZER, Violin.
Mr. BENJAMIN C. BENT, Cornet.
Mr. JOHN DREWES, Clarionet.
Mr. HERMAN STRAUBEL, Euphonium.
Mr. CHRISTOF BARIETER, Cello.
Mr. ROBERT LOSCHER, French Horn.
Also the following well-known Vocal Artists:
Mme. SALVOTTI, Prima Donna.
Miss MARIA BRAINARD, Soprano.
Miss LIZZIE M. REA, Soprano.
Miss EMMA HOWARD, Contralto.
Mme. HOWE, Contralto.
Mr. G. B. HOWE, First Tenor.
Mr. A. L. SEE, Second Tenor.
Mr. HARVEY MITCHELL, First Basso.
Mr. J. D. SYPHER, Second Basso.
DR. J. A. KELLEY, Director.
A GRAND CHORUS OF 50 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, annd YE COUSIN JONATHAN OLDE FOLKS.
Admission..........50 cents.
Package of ten tickets..........$3 50

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
ELEVENTH WEEK—BRASS.
In consequence of other arrangements,
LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
Mr. G. F. ROWE'S Humorous Comedy of

BRASS.

Admission, 50 cents and $1. Reserved Seats, $1 50.
MONDAY, MAY 1,
Benefit of Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE.

STEINWAY HALL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2:30,
Complimentary Concert to
MISS ALINE COPP,
Artiste Student of the
GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 112 5th av.,
(Holder of a free scholarship founded by a liberal gentleman of this City,)
kindly assisted by
FANNY DEAN PETERS, Soprano,
EUGENE CLARK, Tenor,
KARL HAMM, Violin,
FREDERICK BERGNER, Violoncello,
CHARLES FRADEL, Conductor.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, $1.

MATT. MORGAN'S LYCEUM THEATRE,
14th st. and 6th av.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the present company, previous to their departure for Baltimore.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
The great Star Company in
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
NEW COMEDY AND FARCE.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents and $1.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The theatre will close Saturday evening, and due notice will be given of the production of an original society comedy entitled DOUGLAS.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.
MONDAY EVENING, April 24, first time in this country of a new
PARISIAN SENSATION,
translated and adapted expressly for this theatre, entitled
AMERICANS AT HOME AND ABROAD,
introducing the illuminated garden of LE JARDIN MABILLE in all its gayety and splendor. Matinée WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16TH ST. & B'WAY.
Evenings 8 o'clock. Matinée to-morrow at 2 o'clock.
Tableaux. | Favorite resort of strangers. | Vivants.
Spicy, Sparkling, Voluptuous, Frenchy, but Artistic.
La Minuet, 10:15. | Elixir D'Amour, 9.
Mlle. Bertha and the Handsomest Ballet in America.
Dashing Cora Cushman. | Beautiful Emily Prior.
Le Chapeau d'un Horologer, 8 o'clock.
Great Rouselle Brothers. | Musical Wonder, Giovanni.
And 100 Artists of acknowledged Merit.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
The inimitable VOKES FAMILY in their new play,
FUN IN A FOG.
At the Matinée on Saturday at 2 o'clock, The Vokes in
BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.
NEXT WEEK, Duprez & Benedict's Mammoth Minstrel Troupe.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS'
Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
THE TWO ORPHANS.
OH! YES, WE ALL WILL BE DAR!
SHAKESPEARE ON THE HALF SHELL.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
The greatest of all pantomimes. The original
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

STEAMBOATS.

FARE REDUCED.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON, and all points East, VIA NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, at 5 P. M., daily, (Sundays, June 11 to Sept. 10, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st. The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices, and on the pier and steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL,
Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR,
General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCTION OF FARE.

Elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN YEARS.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for RED BANK and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 21st....	3 00 P. M.	Friday, 21st....	6 00 A. M.
Saturday, 22d..	3 00 P. M.	Saturday, 22d..	6 30 A. M.
Monday, 24th..	3 30 P. M.	Monday, 24th..	7 00 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th..	4 00 P. M.	Tuesday, 25th..	7 00 A. M.
Thursday, 27th.	9 30 A. M.	Wed'sday, 26th.	8 00 A. M.
Saturday, 29th.	10 30 A. M.	Friday, 28th....	10 00 A. M.

REMOVAL MAY 1 TO PIER NO. 43 NORTH River, foot of Spring st.—For Rondout and Kingston, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, landing at Highland Falls, (West. Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, steam-boat Jas. W. Baldwin leaves every Monday, Wednesday, Friday; Thomas Cornell Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays; Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

OLD ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer Andrew Harder, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer Monitor, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS LEAVE Pier No. 41 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M. for Albany and all points North and West.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS—SALOON STEAMERS WYOMING and WILLIAM COOK, barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, BALDWIN, CALEDONIA, and ANNA. Alderney Park, Oriental, Excelsior, Cold Spring, Raritan Beach, and Iona Island Groves. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry.
H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS favorite steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA, EAGLESWOOD, ALPINE, DUDLEY'S, SPRING HILL, MYERS' and IONA ISLAND GROVES, with Barges and Boats of all kinds. J. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts.

FINE ARTS.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
Office and Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

THIS FRIDAY AND TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENINGS, April 28 and 29, at 7:30 o'clock, at MINER'S ART GALLERIES, NO. 845 BROADWAY, the private collection of original modern Oil Paintings, OF MR. A. F. MORRISON, OF THIS CITY, embracing fine examples of the following distinguished artists, viz.:

AMERICAN.

A. Bierstadt,
Louis Lang,
J. B. Bristol,
W. M. Brown,
J. C. Lambdin,
W. S. Haseltine,
Eugene Meeks,
David Johnson,
A. H. Wyant,
E. Greatorex,
S. Colman,
A. T. Oakes,
J. Blauvelt,
F. A. Silva,
J. F. Kensett,
J. C. Thom,
J. G. Brown,
George Inness,
W. L. Sonntag,
M. F. H. De Haas,
W. H. Hilliard,
and others.

FOREIGN.

C. A. Pabst,
W. Luinig,
B. Howard,
F. Le Bret,
J. Von Baer,
J. H. Melcher-Tilmes,
C. Cabbilot Lasalle,
J. Lewis Brown,
G. Bensa,
A. Van Hamme,
Mari Tenkate,
L. De Beul,
V. Janssens,
E. Diddaerdt,
A. Eversen,
P. Veron,
Tony de Bergue,
L. Sani,
D. Col.
A. de Pinelli,
T. Cerrier,
E. Cobbett,
J. E. Morel,
J. Rosiere,
E. Andre,
H. Picon,
and others of excellency.

The above are now on exhibition free.

STORAGE.

WEST SIDE STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Nos. 593, 634, 636 Hudson st., No. 779 Greenwich st., and No. 10 Abingdon square.—Storage and safekeeping for furniture, pianos, baggage, mirrors, paintings, goods, and wares of every description; separate rooms; oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and responsible establishment in the business; trucks and express wagons for removing furniture and baggage, always ready, day or night. R. TAGGART, owner and proprietor. Office, 593 Hudson st., Abingdon square.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts of No. 18 4th av. Apply on the premises, to W. L. CONKLIN & SON.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Continuation of the series of
STANDARD AND LEGITIMATE COMEDIES.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
until further notice, will be presented Boucicault's finest comedy,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Especial and peculiar care has been taken to make this revival
EXCEPTIONALLY BRILLIANT,
both as to
CAST AND SCENERY,
and the comedy will be presented with the following UNAPPROACHABLE DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS:
Mr. LESTER WALLACK....as..........DAZZLE
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE (first time)..as CHARLES COURTLEY
Mr. JOHN GILBERT....as..Sir HARCOURT COURTLEY
Mr. HARRY BECKETT......as......MARK MEDDLE
Mr. W. R. FLOYD..........as......DOLLY SPANKER
Mr. W. SHANNON..........as......MAX HARKAWAY
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND..........as..........COOL
Mr. C. E. EDWIN..........as......SOLOMON ISAACS
Mr. J. PECK..........as..........JAMES
Mr. J. F. JOSEPHS..........as..........MARTIN
Miss ADA DYAS..........as..LADY GAY SPANKER
Miss EFFIE GERMON..........as..........PERT
Miss IONE BURKE..........as...GRACE HARKAWAY

5TH AV. THEATRE. (BEGINS AT 8.)
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Twentieth week, 145th to 152d performance and
FINAL NIGHTS OF

PIQUE,

AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREAT PLAY OF TO-DAY.

FRIDAY NIGHT, 150th TIME OF "PIQUE."

The 150th PERFORMANCE will occur on FRIDAY NIGHT, APRIL 28, on which occasion a satin newspaper will be presented to every lady.

The great original cast at every performance, Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Drew, Miss Sydney Cowell, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Georgie Drew, Miss Holland, and Mr. John Brougham.

. MATINEE TO-MORROW at 1:30 o'clock.
THIRTY-FIRST PIQUE MATINEE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:55.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF SARDOU'S NEW PLAY,
adapted for this theatre by Mr. John Parselle.
FERREOL is the most exquisite drama ever exhibited in an American theatre.—*Evening Mail.*

FERREOL. Characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Frederic Robinson, Stuart Robson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Thomas E. Morris, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, L. Thompson, A. Becks, W. S. Quigley, F. E. Lamb, C. S. Collins, and Misses Kate Claxton, Ida Vernon, Maria Wilkins, Roberta Norwood, Maude Harrison, Ida Jeffreys, and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, April 29, SIXTH MATINEE of FERREOL.
FRIDAY, April 28, BENEFIT of MISS KATE CLAXTON.
In preparation, for early production, an entirely new and original American play in four acts, written for this theatre by Messrs. A. E. Lancaster and Julian Magnus, and entitled
CONSCIENCE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SHAKESPEARE.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

HENRY V.

with the distinguished player,
GEORGE RIGNOLD.
GRAND PROCESSIONS AND TABLEAUX.
. May 2, BENEFIT of Mr. THORNE, who will make his 300th appearance as Fluellen, the Welshman.
Next THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Mr. RIGNOLD'S BENEFIT. Miss SARA JEWETT, as Juliet, Mr. FRED. ROBINSON, &c.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.
FRIDAY, April 28, 1876, at 8 P. M.,
AT CHICKERING HALL,
corner 18th st. and 5th av.
MAJOR A. G. CONSTABLE,
(Formerly in the service of the East India Company,)
will deliver an address entitled
"A TALK ABOUT HINDUSTAN."
Illustrated by stereopticon views.
ELIAL F. HALL, Recording Secretary.

JOHN H. MURRAY'S GRAND CIRCUS. EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
CHARLES W. FISH,
The champion bareback rider of the world.
49TH ST. AND 8TH AV. 280 celebrated circus performers. The only recognized pure and legitimate circus in America. A triple aggregation, comprising circus, pantomime, and tragedy. The first time of RICHARD III. ON HORSEBACK.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Sole Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. JOSH HART
Brilliant success of the talented artists
Miss MINNIE PALMER and Mr. N. C. GOODWIN.
Grand success of the serio-comic drama
JESSIE. JESSIE. JESSIE.
The entire company in new acts, sketches, &c., concluding every evening and matinées with Kenward Philp's burlesque of
FERRY-O. FERRY-O. FERRY-O.

PROF. CROMWELL'S ENTERTAINMENTS,
MASONIC TEMPLE, 23d st. and 6th av.
THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, SWITZERLAND, the Land of Tell; from Zurich to the Vale of Chamouni.
Saturday Matinée at 2:30; Evening at 8—GERMANY.

CHICKERING HALL. SATURDAY, APRIL 29.
DR. J. JAY VILLERS'
New Lecture, "ALL FOR FUN." Tickets, 50 cents and 75 cents, at Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

APTOMMAS
AND YOUNG APOLLO CLUB.
STEINWAY HALL, FRIDAY, May 5,
BAND OF HARPS.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! During this month we will dispose of 100 new and second-hand PIANOS & ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. 7 Octave Pianos $185. 7 1-4 Octaves do. for $195, cash, not used a year, in perfect order and warranted. 5 Octave 4 Stop Organs, with book closets and stool not used 9 months, for $75, cash, and warranted. Instruments to let from $3 upward. Monthly instalments received. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. AGENTS WANTED. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

A SPECIAL OFFER FOR THIS MONTH.—A fine assortment of first-class Pianos, all new; only need to be seen to be appreciated. The largest inducement ever offered in this City to those desiring to get an excellent piano at manufacturers' prices. Terms very reasonable. Every piano fully warranted. For further particulars call at HAINES BROTHERS' manufactory, Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, and 372 2d av., corner 21st st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME ROSEWOOD piano, 7⅓-octave, Dunham & Sons, makers; catalogue price, $650; has been very little used; is as good as new; will be sold for half price. Apply at No. 244 East 19th st.

MEETINGS.

ANOTHER VETERAN OF 1812 GONE.—You are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother soldier, Cornelius B. Hulshart, from his late residence, No. 20 3d st., on SUNDAY, the 30th inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M., with the usual badge of mourning.
Gen. H. RAYMOND,
Col. ABRM. DALLY.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, will be held at the Hospital, No. 135 East 42d st., TUESDAY, May 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., when the usual business of the occasion will be transacted. By order of the Board.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SALOMON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office for the transaction of business, at the office of Julius J. Lyons, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.
HENRIETTA H. SALOMON, Executrix.
JOSHUA HENDRICKS, WILLIAM SALOMON, Executors.
JULIUS J. LYONS, Proctor for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, N. Y.
ja14-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TERENCE CUSACK, late of the City of New-York, plumber, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. 83 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1876.
BRIDGET CUSACK, Executrix, &c.
PETER LEVINS, Executor, &c.
mb24-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William Jackson & Son, No. 1,162 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.
MARTHA JACKSON, Executrix.
ja14-law6mF PETER JACKSON, Executor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MAN OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES EMployment as purchasing agent for a railway company, or some position of trust in any respectable business where character, energy, and knowledge may be advantageous and integrity is appreciated; testimonials and references of unquestionable repute offered, with bonds. Address T. W., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

$2,000 CASH WILL BUY THE STOCK, fixtures, and good will of a book, stationery, and music store, in a suburban town of 12,000 inhabitants; location first-rate, and every chance for doing a good business; no trades desired. For particulars address L., Post Office Box No. 2,958.

A LAWYER IN ESTABLISHED PRACTICE wants a partner; must be young and capable of taking charge of business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, BUTCHER'S FIXtures complete. GEO. E. STILLWELL, No. 293 Rivington st.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE GAS-LIGHT QUESTION.

THE CONTRACT FOR SUPPLYING STREET LAMPS TO EXPIRE NEXT MONDAY—PROSPECT OF DARKNESS ON BROADWAY AND THE AVENUES.

Complications have recently arisen between the City and several of the large gas companies, which, if not settled before May 1, threaten to leave a number of streets and portions of streets without light for six or eight weeks to come. Last week a contract was awarded to the Mutual Gas-light Company to light 3,000 lamps heretofore lighted by the New-York and Manhattan Companies. These lamps are located on Broadway, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth avenues and intersecting streets, and also on the Bowery. The contracts of the old companies expire on the 30th of April, and the new contract with the Mutual goes into effect on the day following the 1st of May. As the mains of the Mutual Company are not connected with the lamps in question, and it will require sixty days to lay new service pipes, the streets must remain unlighted unless the old companies consent to supply the gas after their contract has expired. The companies state that they have no objection to continue supplying the lamps, provided they receive reliable guarantees that the City will pay the bill. They do not propose, however, to furnish the gas for a period beyond their contract and then have the City refuse payment on technical grounds. At the Department of Public Works it is claimed that the City has authority under the original contract with the New-York and Manhattan companies, to require them to light the lamps as heretofore, for such time as may be necessary to enable the Mutual Company to finish laying its connecting pipes. In page 3 of the old contract "the City reserves the right to assign and designate the number and location of the lamps in any portion of the City," and in the specification it is provided "that the Department of Public Works shall have the right at any time to increase or diminish the number of lamps awarded under the contract." The officials of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas say that a similar difficulty took place in the Spring of 1874, when a delay of three weeks occurred, during which the gas was supplied by the company whose contract had expired. Mr. Smith, the Secretary of the Manhattan Company, called at the Department of Public Works yesterday, and professed his readiness to go on lighting the 2,500 lamps surrendered by his company, provided the City guaranteed payment within a reasonable time. The Secretary of the New-York Company informed a TIMES reporter that his corporation was ready to do likewise on similar conditions. It is generally thought that the difficulty will be settled in some amicable way before the old contract expires so that the lamps will continue to be lighted without interruption. The Mutual Company, whose contract dates from May 1, will light the lamps in question, for the eight months ending Dec. 31, for $13 75 per lamp. The bids of the New-York and Manhattan companies for the same period were at the rate of $14 per lamp.

THE INSURANCE MEN.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS—DISCUSSION ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters held an adjourned meeting at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, at their hall, No. 156 Broadway, Mr. Oakley presiding. The board resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, for consideration of the President's address, and reassembled at 4 o'clock, when the report of the Committee of the Whole was read. The report embodied resolutions providing that a committee of fifteen be appointed by the Executive Committee, to consider and report what changes are necessary in the organization and management of the National Board; that it is inexpedient at present to legislate on the separation of board and non-board agencies; that the Executive Committee call a meeting of the National Board in September or October next; that a reduction of the present rates of insurance is not expedient; that an Advisory Committee of five be appointed to confer and act with the Executive Committee, the committee being changed every month, and no member to be re-elected until every company has been represented in the committee. The report was accepted and the resolutions adopted.

The Finance Committee then presented their report, showing that the sum of $101,250 is required for the expenses of the board during the current year, and recommended that an assessment of four-tenths of one per cent. on the premiums received be made in order to cover said expenditures. The report was accepted and the resolution adopted. The Committee on Nomination of Officers of the Board handed in their report as follows: For President, George L. Chase, of Hartford; for Vice President, Charles Platt, of Philadelphia; for Secretary, Elijah Alger; for Treasurer, J. S. Parish. An Executive Committee was also nominated. The board then proceeded to ballot for the various nominees, but before a count was had it adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

FIRE IN ANN STREET.

A FIVE-STORY BUILDING BADLY DAMAGED—LOSS NEARLY TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the second story of the five-story brick building No. 79 Ann street, occupied by the National Nickel Plating Company. Notwithstanding the prompt arrival of the firemen the flames spread rapidly to the upper floors of the building, and presented so threatening an aspect that Chief Bonner ordered a second and third alarms to be sounded. The reinforcements arrived very promptly, but their services were not required, as the flames were under control in less than half an hour after the fire was discovered. The loss of the National Nickel Plating Company is estimated at $1,000. The first and third floors of the building are occupied by Holman Bros., carpenters; damage, $1,000. The fourth floor is occupied by Kissam Bros., carpenters; damage, $500, and the fifth floor by M. Louis, fancy wood-worker; damage, $1,000. The building is owned by McKesson & Robbins, and is damaged $4,000. The flames extended to the adjoining building, Nos. 75 and 77 Ann street, occupied by Charles G. Bliss & Bros., nickel platers, who sustain a loss of $1,000. The building, which is owned by Koch Bros., was damaged $1,000. All of these losses are partially covered by insurance.

AN OLD LANDMARK BURNED.

The "old Stone Farm-house," No. 62 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, owned and occupied by George C. Bedell as a flour and feed store, was damaged $2,000 by fire yesterday morning. The loss is covered by an insurance in the Williamsburg Insurance Company of $700 and in the Merchants', of New-York, of $1,500. Mr. Bedell's loss on stock was about $1,000, fully insured in the Citizens' Insurance Company. The two-story frame dwelling-house No. 68 Bushwick avenue, also owned by Mr. Bedell, and occupied by Mr. F. Bill and Mr. Reed, was damaged $300. The furniture of the occupants was not injured. The house was insured in the Citizens' Company. The three-story frame dwellings Nos. 52 and 54 Bushwick avenue, owned by Albert Karntz, were damaged $500; fully insured in the Kings County Insurance Company. The two-story frame dwelling No. 82 Bushwick avenue, owned by John Pidgeon, of Northport, Long Island, was set on fire by sparks falling on the roof, but the fire was extinguished with slight damage. No. 62 Bushwick avenue was an old stone structure, formerly known as the Devoe mansion, having been occupied by John P. Devoe, an officer in the Revolutionary Army, who was engaged in the battle of Long Island. It was one of the few Revolutionary buildings left in Brooklyn.

A BUSY DAY AT THE SUB-TREASURY.

Yesterday was a busy day at the Sub-Treasury. Not for ten years has there been such an amount of business transacted in a single day. There was a large crowd demanding silver coin in exchange for currency, which kept a large number of clerks employed. Next came several creditors of the Government to receive the May interest which was anticipated, and then followed the bidders for the $6,105,634 gold, being the amount realized by the sale of $5,883,000 Alabama award bonds. Following this came the delivery of these bonds to Drexel, Morgan & Co., to whom they had been awarded, and the receipt of the gold certificates for the same, and outside of this came the regular routine business of the Sub-Treasury.

THE VICTORIA COLONY, KANSAS.

Mr. George Grant, of Victoria, Kas., has just returned from England, en route to the Colony of Victoria. He is accompanied by twenty-one persons who have purchased interests in this promising enterprise, and who have already left New-York for their new homes. About the same number will follow in a few weeks. Mr. Grant has purchased as an addition to his already large and valuable stock of thoroughbred animals, one bull and five cows from the Short Horn herd of Queen Victoria. Mr. Grant has received valuable facilities as a special favor from the Queen, and has her special promise of some English pheasants and high bred dogs wherewith to stock his colony. There are also on the way hither some fine bred polled Angus and some best Highland cattle, with several valuable sheep. These, with the Short Horns above mentioned, are to be retained here for exhibition at the Centennial, when they will be sent to Kansas. The past Winter has been very favorable for Mr. Grant's enterprise, and affairs at Victoria are progressing excellently. The late arrivals and the coming addition, with the population already engaged in business at Victoria, insure the perfect success of the colony and Mr. Grant's efforts to establish his laudable venture upon the Western prairies.

A TRAGEDY IN STANTON STREET.

A QUARREL BETWEEN WORKMEN WHICH RESULTED IN MURDER—JEALOUSY THE ALLEGED CAUSE.

During a quarrel last evening between George Knight and Joseph Bennett, both shoe-makers, following their trade at No. 265 Stanton street, Knight stabbed Bennett in the neck with a knife, severing the jugular vein and causing death in a few minutes. Knight is an Englishman, sixty-one years of age, and, with his wife and four children, occupied the house named above. Joseph Bennett, the deceased, who was about thirty-eight years of age, had boarded and worked with Knight for the past four months. There were also several other boarders, who were all shoe-makers, and worked with Knight and his son in the two front rooms on the second floor, which were fitted up as a work shop. Each man brought in his own work, and had no business relations with the others. Knight recently became impressed with the idea that his wife was unduly intimate with Bennett, and claimed that she paid more attention to the latter, who appeared to be the favorite boarder, than to her husband or any of the other boarders. Bennett was sure to secure the choicest portions of the food served up to the boarders, while Knight and the other members of the family would be compelled to take what was left after Bennett's appetite had been appeased. This feeling of jealousy gave rise to repeated quarrels between Knight and Bennett, and their relations were of a very unfriendly character. Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening all the inmates of the house had supper together, and at 7 o'clock the male members resumed their labors in the work-rooms on the second floor. Bennett, Charles Vosburg, James Doyle, and another boarder whose name was not learned, were at work in the front room, while Knight sat working in a hall room on the same floor, and facing Bennett. After they had been working a few minutes a quarrel arose between Bennett and Knight, but as this was a very common occurrence, the other men paid but little attention to the matter. Suddenly the men sprang to their feet and Bennett struck Knight, knocking him down. Knight soon regained his feet and picking up a knife from his bench, sprang upon Bennett and stabbed him in the neck. With the blood spurting from the wound, Bennett made his way down stairs and staggered along the hallway until he reached the front door, where he sank from exhaustion. An alarm was given, and Patrolman Dougherty, of the Eleventh Precinct, was promptly at the scene. Finding the wounded man lying in the hallway, he asked him who had stabbed him, but Bennett was unable to respond. A stretcher was procured, and the wounded man was taken to the station-house at Union Market, where he died in a few minutes. Knight was found in the work-room and arrested. He did not deny having stabbed Bennett, but said that the latter had struck and knocked him down before he used the knife. Fosberg and Doyle, who were in the room at the time, were detained as witnesses.

The house in which the murder was committed is a two-story brick building, and it is claimed that it is owned by Mrs. Knight and her eldest son. The latter stated that his father was of a very quarrelsome disposition, and about six weeks ago drew a knife on him. The deceased on the contrary was said by young Knight to have been of a very quiet and peacable disposition. Bennett was a native of this City. He was married, but had separated from his wife ten years ago, and the latter is now living in Rockland County, New-York. Coroner Eickhoff was notified, and has assumed charge of the case.

A FEAST FOR ART LOVERS.

SALE OF THE BLODGETT COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS—NINETY-THREE PICTURES SOLD FOR $87,145.

An Executor's sale of the collection of paintings belonging to the estate of the late William T. Blodgett, was held last evening in Chickering Hall. The pictures had been on exhibition for a number of days in Kurtz's art gallery, where they had daily drawn a large crowd of art lovers. The interest in the sale was wide-spread, as there were several well-known works of art in the collection among which were the "Heart of the Andes" and, Story's statue of Semiramis. The hall was well filled by the hour announced for the sale, and no little confusion was caused by the fact that all the eligible seats in the hall had been reserved. The best pictures sold as follows: "An Esquimau Dog," by William J. Hays, $30; "The Ship," by William P. W. Dana, $80; "A Study of Trees," by Asher P. Durand, $385; "A Merchant of Antiquities," by Valles, of Rome, $800; "Music in the Reeds," by John T. Peele, $240; two small pictures by Richard P. Bennington, "Landscape" and "Moonlight," $300 and $490 respectively; "A Scene in Amsterdam," by C. Springer, $400; a "Battle Scene" and "Groom with Horses," by J. W. Glass, $80 and $150 respectively; "The Interior of a Church," by Gerrit and Job Berckheyde, $550; "A View in Venice," by Charles Temple Dix, $130; "The Hoopskirt," by Theodore E. Duverger, $350; a portrait of Edwin Booth in his character of *Iago*, by Thomas Hicks, $165; "The Cottagers," by Berger, $205; two water-color copies of old Italian-school paintings by an unknown artist, a Madonna and Child and companion piece, $60 each; a landscape by J. F. Roudge, $130; another by G. W. Stillman, $35; "The Suicide," by Agrasot, $100; a picture of a dog, by Charles Verlat, $100; "The First Snow," by Regis Gignoux, $215; a Winter landscape, by Louis R. Mignot, $180; a church interior, by F. Peralta, $420; "Still Life," by an unknown artist of the French school, $80; "Autumn," by Sanford R. Gifford, $160; "Environs of Versailles," by Karl Girardet, $510; "The Gate," by Emile Lambinet, $200; "Monkeys Feasting," by Paul Meyerheim, $550; "Wreath of Field Flowers," same artist, $480; a marine view and an Autumn view by John F. Kensett, $560 and $710 respectively; "At the Well," by Charles Landelle, $410; a landscape, by Charles F. Daubigny, $750; a "View in Venice," by Tilton, $220; an interior, by Benjamin Vautier, $525; "Calvin Going to his First Communion," by Edward H. May, $710; "Spring," by William T. Richards, $1,610; a "Girl with Turkeys," by Solomon, $110; "Italian Scene," by Valles, $225; an interior, by W. Whittredge, $215; "Peasant Boy" and "Peasant Girl," companion pictures, by William W. Hunt, $110 each; "The Novel," by Antonia Emile Plassan, $510; two companion pieces, "Studies of Grapes," by George H. Hall, $320 each; "Going to the Tournament" and "Returning from the Tournament," by Jasper F. Cropsey, $180 each; "Passing into the Shade," by George H. Boughton, $1,400; "Washington Irving in his Library," by Thomas Hicks, $70; "The Halt," by Adolphe Schreyer, $7,300, to Mr. Huntington; a "Child and Dog," by Francois H. Drouais, $800; Villegas' "Slipper Shop," $4,100; a Scene in Venice, by Christopher P. Cranch, $100; "The Two Critics," by Valles, $130; Church's "Aurora Borealis," $1,500; Thomas Conture's "Pierrot and Harlequin," $4,400; The Toilet," by Charles E. Boutibonne, $450; "Scene in Venice," by Felix Ziem, $800; "The Fisher Boy," by Edouard Frere, $660; the "Arab Tribes Meeting in the Desert," by Eugene Fromentine, $1,400; "Diana" and a landscape, both by Narcisse Diaz, $1,800 and $700, respectively; a small landscape by Theodore Rousseau, $950; Church's "Cotopaxi," $2,550; Thomas Conture's "Police Court," $5,800; a landscape by John Constable, $1,600; Pyrol Bonheur's "Angora Cat and Kittens," $600; "The Cart," by Jules Dupre, $1,300; "The Slain," by Gericault, $900; little "Interior," by Alexander J. Decamps, $7,500; an "Interior," by Huques Merle, $925; "The Sewing Girl," by R. Madrazo, $650; a tiny landscape, by Prof. Carl Graeb, $130; "The Conscript," by Gustave Brion, $1,050; an Eastern scene, by Eugene Fromentin, $1,150; A marine view, by Andreas Achenbach, $310; a scene near Naples, by Oswald Achenbach, $2,100; "A Cardinal," by Joseph N. Robert-Fleury, $220; "Landscape, Sheep and Cattle," by Constant Troyon, $6,000; "The Suicide," by Alexander J. De Camp, $2,200; "Going to the Bath," by Bougureaus, $1,650; "Liberty in Chains," by Thomas Conture, $875; "Prayer in the Mosque," by Jean Louis Gerome, $2,125; "Landscape, Sheep and Cattle," by Rosa Bonheur, $5,100; Meissonier's tiny picture of "The Smoker," $4,500; Gustave Doré's "Transfiguration," a water color, $460.

The statue of Semiramis was put up after the pictures were all sold, but the upset price was fixed at $6,000, and no bids were made. The "Heart of the Andes" had been disposed of at private sale.

A SACRILEGIOUS BURGLAR ARRESTED.

Daniel Lawrence was yesterday arraigned at Essex Market Police Court on two charges of burglary, one of which was preferred by Frederick M. Gray, of Westfield, Staten Island, who alleged that on the night of April 11 the Church of the Holy Comforter, situated near Eltingville, was entered by a burglar, who robbed the edifice of a carpet. This carpet was found on the 19th inst. in the possession of Meyer Meyers, of No. 447 Grand street, who explained that he had redeemed it from a pawnbroker on a ticket purchased for $2 from Lawrence. The prisoner admitted that he sold the ticket to Meyers, but said that it had been given to him by a man named Lewis. Meyers also stated that he purchased from Lawrence a set of harness, which was identified by Mr. John B. Stratton as one stolen from his residence at Southfield, Staten Island, on the night of April 18. Justice Kasmire committed Lawrence for examination.

AN ILL-TIMED ARREST.

James Duval, alias Ryan, was arraigned at the Tombs yesterday, charged with attempting to swindle. On being brought before Justice Bixby Duval gave the name of Adams. The complainant was Mr. Joseph Rome, of Providence, R. I., whose acquaintance Duval formed on Pier No. 33 North River. Duval represented that he was going to Boston with some lady friends, and invited Mr. Rome across the street to be introduced to the party. Mr. Rome was about entering the spider's parlor when Officer McCarthy, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested Duval, in whose possession a bogus check for $1,800 on the Philadelphia National Bank was found. Owing to the absence of legal proof, Justice Bixby was obliged, on motion of Counselor Cowen, to discharge Duval from custody. Duval is one of the oldest confidence men in the country, and in former years was a partner of Jim Kelly, Pat Ward, Harry Gifford, and George Thomas, most of whom are now in State Prison.

A WELL-KNOWN LAWYER DROWNED.

SAMUEL HIRSCH FALLS INTO THE EAST RIVER—AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT RESCUE.

The death by drowning of Mr. Samuel Hirsch, the well-known Hebrew lawyer, of No. 319 Broadway, yesterday, caused considerable excitement in certain circles. About 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, Charles Stroniberg, a night watchman employed on Pier No. 37, East River, heard a heavy splash in the river, which was followed by cries for help. He at once gave the alarm and hurried to the end of the wharf, where he saw Mr. Hirsch struggling in the water. Catching up a light chain which was lying near, he threw it to the man, who caught it and held on for a few moments, but finally let go, apparently through weakness. By this time Roundsman Buckley and Officers Powell and Walsh, of the Seventh Precinct, had arrived, and Officer Walsh seeing that the drowning man was being carried under the pier by the strong current, sprang into the water to assist him. He succeeded in reaching him before he sank, and held him up until a rope could be passed around the body. Hirsch was then drawn up on the pier, and efforts were made to resuscitate him, but without avail, and he expired in a few moments. The body was then taken to the Police Station. Later in the day the body was sent to the Morgue, and Coroner Ellinger was informed of what had occurred.

Mr. Hirsch, who was fifty years of age, was a native of Kirchheimbolanden, near Mayence, Germany, and came to this country in 1845 or 1846. He studied at Princeton and Harvard, and after he was graduated studied law. In 1854 he went to Aspinwall, where he held the position of Vice Consul of the United States. In 1857 he returned to this country, and took up his residence in Williamsburg, and began the practice of law. In 1861 he removed to this City, where he continued in the practice of his profession. By judicious investments in real estate he increased his fortune, and at one time was reputed to be worth $400,000. He lost heavily in the late commercial crisis, however, and latterly has experienced considerable financial embarrassment. This fact gave rise to the rumors which were current yesterday, to the effect that he had committed suicide. Mr. Hirsch's friends, however, do not believe that he took his own life. They say that he was very susceptible to the influence of wine or spirits, and they think that he must have met some of his clients and been induced to take a glass of wine with them, and afterward wandered to the river side, where he was drowned.

The Coroner's inquest will be held at 9:30 this morning, and at 1 o'clock the funeral will take place. The remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

MUNICIPAL MISMANAGEMENT.

UNSATISFACTORY STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE SECOND WARD OF NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

The report of the committee of tax-payers who have been investigating affairs in the Second Ward of New-Brighton, Staten Island, was handed to the Board of Trustees at their last meeting. The committee was appointed at the request of twenty-one of the prominent citizens of the ward, among whom were W. T. Garner, James W. Simonton, and W. K. Soutter. The charges were that the affairs of the Second Ward, which are under the supervision of the Trustee from that ward, Mr. Tracy Arnold, had been conducted loosely, and that bills had been certified and paid which were excessive and without certificate of accuracy. In summing up their report the citizens' committee say:

"We find that the Second Ward is heavily in debt, and that after settling all bills heretofore contracted an amount not exceeding $2,000 will be left to meet the expenses of the ward for the year ending April 1, 1877. More than $7,500 has been nominally expended since April 1, 1875, in the Second Ward, but we fail to see any adequate results of such expenditure, and we believe that the failure is due to the want of proper regulations and sound judgment in the distribution of said expenditure. We further respectfully recommend through you, to the Board of Trustees, the institution of whatever proceedings may be considered advisable to recover any money which you may find to have been wrongfully paid, or for the exposure and punishment of any officer who may appear to you to have willfully neglected his duty in the premises, or connived at any extravagance or fraud."

Mr. Arnold makes answer to all of the charges, denying them and quoting evidence taken in the examination of witnesses during the investigation to sustain his arguments. In conversation with a TIMES reporter one of the tax-payers' committee said that the gentlemen whom he represented did not wish to have it understood that they think Mr. Arnold guilty of any fraud, but that he has been imposed upon by the contractors, and has not been sufficiently vigilant. Mr. Arnold is a well-known citizen of Richmond County, and a large property-holder in New-Brighton. The affair will come up before the Trustees at the regular meeting next week.

THE SKIDMORE BROTHERS ACQUITTED.

The trial of David and Carll Skidmore, jointly indicted for arson in the first degree, was concluded at Riverhead, Long Island, at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening. The evidence presented by the prosecution was the same as that adduced before the Coroner, and, with one exception, has already been published. Mrs. Emeline Hollis testified that she resided at Deer Park, in the house occupied by Platt Oakes, and the house in which the defendants both testified that they had slept on the night of the fire. Mrs. Hollis stated that she returned home from church about 9 o'clock on the Sunday evening of the fire, and shortly afterward retired; that about 1 o'clock she was awakened by the footsteps of two men walking rapidly past her window; subsequently she heard the door open into Mr. Oakes' apartments, and loud talking between two men and Mrs. Oakes, but could not understand the conversation; she shortly afterward fell asleep. The prosecution failed to show any complicity in the burning of the dwelling on the part of the defendants except the fact that they had made threats against their father and Wright. Both David and Carll testified in their own behalf, and denied ever having quarreled with their father or Wright. On the part of the defense it was shown that both Mr. and Mrs. Wright were in the habit of getting intoxicated as well as Fleet Weeks; that Mrs. Wright was in the habit of smoking in her chamber at night before retiring; that upon two occasions the house had caught fire over the mantels in the kitchen from a defect in the chimney, and that upon the last occasion, some three weeks before the house was destroyed, the premises were visited by the insurance agent, Mr. Seaman, who, deeming the chimney unsafe, canceled the policy; also that it was the custom of Mr. Skidmore on cold nights to take a shovelful of hot coals from the fire-place, and, depositing them in an old iron pot, to set it on the floor to warm the room; that upon one occasion, at least, the floor had taken fire from the hot coals. Witnesses also testified that they had known the tramp Tyrell for many years, and that they would not believe him under oath. The defendants produced no witnesses as to character.

At the opening of the court at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, after the usual charge to the jury by the Judge, they retired, and after remaining out a short time, returned with a verdict of "Not Guilty." The verdict was expected, and occasioned very little excitement in the court-room. As the testimony against Carll Skidmore is even weaker than that against David, District Attorney Wickham will doubtless enter a nolle prosequi in his case.

A LADY CRUELLY PERSECUTED.

Anthony Comstock, Special Agent of the Post Office Department, and also of the Society for the Suppression of Obscene Literature, returned yesterday from Catskill, N. Y., where he made an arrest which caused no little stir in the town. For upward of ten years past Mrs. Mary T. Wetmore, of Catskill, has been constantly receiving letters of a most infamous character, without signature, but the authorship of which was comparatively well known. It was long the town talk that her husband, who bore a good reputation as a physician, but an unenviable one in other regards, had during this time been upon intimate terms with one Alice or Elsie Halenbeck, and that it was the open boast of the latter that she would drive Mrs. Wetmore from the place through her letters. And this she nearly succeeded in doing, for by coupling her name with that of prominent persons in the town, she became almost isolated in the community, because none dared speak to her on account of the remarks that always followed through the efforts of the woman Halenbeck. The husband aided his paramour, it is alleged, but Mrs. Wetmore refrained from making any complaint. Her life was once threatened by the woman Halenbeck, and the latter was arrested, but the case was never prosecuted. Unable to bear the persecution longer, Mrs. Wetmore last week reported the case to the Post Office Department, and Special Agent Comstock was detailed to work the matter up. He found the woman Halenbeck at Lime street, about eight miles from Catskill, and arrested her on Wednesday on charges of sending obscene letters, and she was committed by Judge Russell, of Catskill, upon two charges, with bail fixed at $1,000 upon each. Although search was made for Wetmore he could not be found. He will probably be proceeded against should he be found. The evidence against the woman is very strong, as she freely admitted the authorship of the letters before her arrest. An examination will be held next Wednesday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The condition of Commodore Vanderbilt, who for several days past has been suffering from severe indisposition, was much improved yesterday.

We are once more indebted to the Purser of the Havana steam-ship City of Vera Cruz for the prompt delivery at this office of our Cuban news package.

The Clearing-house has decided to admit the Bank of the State of New-York to the privileges of that institution on the basis of the reduced capital of $800,000.

A slight change for the better was observed in the condition of ex-Justice Dowling by his attending physician yesterday. His recovery, however, is deemed improbable.

The Sunday train on the New-Haven Railroad connecting with Boston and Albany Railroad, which hitherto left the Grand Central Depot at 7 P. M., will hereafter leave at 9 o'clock P. M.

The best scores in the Café International Chess Tournament now are these: Alberoni, 14 to 5; Becker, 9 to 4; Bird, 14½ to 4½; Ensor, 11½ to 4½; Mackenzie, 10½ to 1½, and Mason, 11 to 4.

The residence of Mr. C. Elliott Minor, on One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street, near Morris avenue, was entered by sneak thieves on Wednesday evening and robbed of silverware valued at $125.

Rebecca Blanker, of No. 66 Leroy street, was struck on the head with a hammer by Mary Walker, during a quarrel last evening, on the above named premises, and was severely injured. Mary was locked up.

The regular meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at Turner Hall, No. 341 West Forty-seventh street, Hon. Joel W. Mason presiding. Business of a routine character was transacted.

Under the auspices of the New-York City Mission thirty-one missionaries made 8,940 visits, 478 meetings were held, 23,257 tracts were distributed, and 662 families were relieved during the present month. The amount received during the same period was $2,352 28; expenses, $2,435 46; leaving a balance of $6,765 99 in the treasury.

On Monday evening next the members of the Old Fifth New-York (Duryee Zouaves) will meet at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, in Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, for the purpose of hearing the report of a committee on arrangements for a visit to Philadelphia. The Veteran Corps now numbers nearly one hundred men.

William Hoschke, proprietor of a concert-garden at Nos. 18 and 20 St. Mark's place, formerly managed by the late Paul Falk, was held to bail yesterday, at the Essex Market Police Court, for violating section 2, chapter 281, of the Laws of 1862, prohibiting the sale of liquors in connection with the representation of theatrical entertainments.

The counsel for the Board of Police obtained yesterday from Judge Speir an order to show cause why the injunction obtained by the Board of Health should not be dissolved or so modified as to permit the Police authorities to retain possession of the rooms now jointly occupied by Inspector Dilks and the Vaccinating Corps. The order is returnable to-day.

George F. Pusch, of No. 344 East Forty-second street was arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday upon a charge of bigamy preferred by Frederick Gadike, whose daughter Pusch recently married. Gadike claimed to possess knowledge that Pusch had a wife living in Baltimore. Justice Morgan held the prisoner in $1,500 bail to answer.

Three young men, named Michael Williams, William Aarons, and Charles Edwards, were arrested on Wednesday night at 11 o'clock by Sergt. Gastlin, of the Thirteenth Precinct, while attempting to commit a burglary at No. 60 Norfolk street. The three prisoners, on whose persons were found a set of burglars' tools, were committed for trial by Justice Kasmire yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court.

Bishop Cummins will administer the rite of confirmation at the First Reformed Episcopal Church, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, next Sunday at 10:30 A. M. This society recently purchased three lots, comprising an area 75 by 100 feet, on the north-east corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-fifth street, upon which it is proposed to erect a church during the coming Summer.

Don Tomas Rubi, the Spanish Royal Commissioner, who was sent from Madrid to the Island of Cuba in the latter part of last year, charged with introducing reforms in the general administration of the civil affairs of the island, arrived in this City in the steam-ship City of Vera Cruz yesterday. The home Government, it appears, did not approve the measures suggested by Mr. Rubi, and he resigned his mission in consequence.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the New-York Society Library, last Tuesday evening, the following Board of Trustees was elected: Frederic De Peyster, Robert Lenox Kennedy, Otis D. Swan, William J. Hoppin, Evert A. Duyckinck, Charles E. Strong, Henry C. Dorr, Edward Schell, Richard E. Mount, Frederick Sheldon, Stephen P. Nash, Henry Drisler, Frederic J. De Peyster, Francis A. Stout, Richard T. Auchmuty.

The Harlem Athletic Club, a new organization, gave a preliminary walking and running exhibition on Tuesday afternoon, on the grounds of the New-York Athletic Club, and have arranged to give a grand opening exhibition of gymnastic exercises of a varied character, and a dinner, on their own grounds, on May 30. The President of the club is William Kendricks, and its membership is mostly composed of down-town business men residing in Harlem.

The newly-organized Independent Republican Central Committee held a meeting last evening at No. 1,266 Broadway, Mr. Elwood E. Thorne presiding. In addition to the appointment of the usual standing committees, a special committee of five was appointed to confer with other Republican organizations. Mr. Thorne delivered an address in opposition to the action of the Syracuse Convention, and suggested co-operation with the movement proposed to hold a meeting at the Cooper Institute on May 15, and elect delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

At a late hour on Tuesday evening, a man giving his name as Henry Brasse, of Treston, Sullivan County, N. Y., called at the Leonard Street Police Station and informed Capt. Caffrey that he had been robbed of $1,000 in bank bills, by two unknown men, who had jostled against him while he was passing the corner of Chambers and Greenwich streets. Brasse told the Captain that he drew the bills from a bank in Bristol, Penn., on Tuesday. He admitted that he was asleep in the cars nearly all the way from Bristol to Jersey City, and it is probable that he was robbed while asleep.

BROOKLYN.

John P. Curran, Excise Commissioner, was removed yesterday without explanation.

The Brooklyn Sunday School Union will parade on Wednesday, May 24, instead of June 7.

The first harmonious meeting of the Board of City Works for several weeks was held yesterday. Of the three Commissioners only Mr. Adams was present. He presided and voted on his own motion to postpone further work on the reservoir until some future time.

The City Works Department of Brooklyn has just published its annual report, according to which the city covers an area of 20.84 square miles. Of the 546 miles of streets, 319 are paved. It has also 327 miles of water-pipe and 291 miles of sewers. The amount of money spent by the Board of City Works last year was $1,368,938.

The friends of Rev. Mr. Murray, the Pastor of the Fleet Street Methodist Episcopal Church, made him a donation of $100 last night. The Trustees and enemies of the clergyman declared the gift should not be made, and a force of Police was deemed necessary to preserve the peace. Many hostile demonstrations were made, but no serious encounter took place.

Congressman John G. Schumaker has issued a notice to the youth of the Second Congressional District that he has a naval cadetship to dispose of, which he will award to such candidate as shall receive the indorsement of the committee appointed to conduct the examination of competitors, consisting of J. Carson Brevoort, George Hannah, and Sidney V. Lowell. Applications must be made before May 10.

Judge Benedict delivered his decision in the United States Court yesterday in the suit of William D. Andrews against Theodore A. Carman, granting the injunction asked for by the plaintiff to restrain the defendant from using a patent owned by him for boring what is known as a "driven" well. The interest involved was very large, and the question was considered an important one, there being 7,000 of these wells in Queens County alone, and many more in other parts of the country.

Col. E. B. Lansing, Chief Clerk of the Brooklyn Police Department; Gen. H. W. Slocum, President of the Board of Public Works; William Marshall, and Charles S. Higgins, President of the Reform Democratic General Committee of Kings County, were summoned yesterday to appear before the Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections to tell what they know about the alleged bribery of members of the Assembly in connection with the defeat of the Ogden amendments to the Brooklyn City charter.

Two river thieves, named John Russell and Thomas Donnelly, were arraigned before Justice Walsh, yesterday, on a charge of stealing four bags of wheat, valued at $16, from the Grain Warehousing Company, Clinton Wharf, Atlantic Dock. Wheat has been mysteriously disappearing from the place for some time past, and on Wednesday officers were placed on watch while the men employed in the mill w[illegible] to dinner. The thieves approached the warehouse from the river, shouldered the grain, and were about to deposit it in their boat when arrested.

At the first invitation rehearsal of the Brooklyn Dramatic Association on Wednesday evening, Miss Louise Kemlo, who appeared as *Nancy* in "Martha," was placed for a moment in great peril. In the first act, as *Lady Harriet* and *Nancy* are about to teach *Lord Tristan* the peasant dance, a suppressed murmur of fright, and a scream from the ladies, called Miss Kemlo's attention to the train of her gauze dress which had caught fire from the foot-lights. It was in a light blaze and in a moment she would have been enveloped in fire. She instantly stooped, and with the fold of her dress smothered the fire, and immediately went on with her part, not even missing a note. The play was only interrupted by the storm of applause that followed her admirably cool conduct.

A. H. Guden, late of the firm of Peltier & Guden, glass manufacturers, who disappeared mysteriously last December, and was supposed to have been murdered, has returned home within the past week with a story about his having been drugged and carried unconscious on board of a steamer en route for California. He drew $1,850 from the Brooklyn Bank on the day of his disappearance, and, according to his statement, he was robbed of the entire amount. Mr. Peltier, the partner of Guden, last night caused the arrest of the latter, whom he charged with having absconded with $1,850 of money belonging to the firm, and squandering it in dissipation. The accused was locked up in the Sixth Sub-Precinct Police Station.

LONG ISLAND.

The new Centennial Hall in Jamaica, intended for the occupation of Jamaica Lodge, No. 247, I. O. O. F., was dedicated last evening by officers of the Grand Lodge of the State, under the direction of Deputy Division Grand Master John L. Morris.

STATEN ISLAND.

On Wednesday evening a lad seven years of age, fell from the dock which is being built for the grist mill at New-Brighton, and was drowned.

An experimental genius at Clifton is constructing a "double-ender yacht." It will be thirty feet long, and is expected to make thirty miles an hour.

The Superintendent of the cotton docks on the old quarantine property at Tompkinsville, says that several applications have been made to the company for dock room by European steam-ship companies. The application had to be refused because the docks were not long enough. The dock company has made application to the proper authorities at Albany for leave to extend their docks so as to make them 500 feet in length.

NEW-JERSEY.

Theodore Ayres has been nominated as Temperance candidate for Mayor of Morristown.

The Jersey City United Schützen Corps Park at Greenville will be formally opened on May 16 with a shooting festival, which will continue for two days.

Herman Cohen, a clothier of New-Brunswick, yesterday disappeared, after having robbed his Jewish brethren out of several hundred dollars' worth of clothing.

It was rumored in Jersey City yesterday that Police Commissioner Thomas Edmondson had been indicted for malfeasance in office in having accepted a bribe for awarding a contract.

Michael Nathan was yesterday elected Jailer of Hudson County, vice Mrs. Jones, removed. Mrs. Jones refuses to give up, and will test the action of the Board of Freeholders in removing her in the courts.

Michael Rourke, the man who was crushed by the fall of a boiler, Monday evening, on the Morris street dock, Jersey City, died from his injuries yesterday. Coroner Gannon will hold an inquest.

The new Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad to Philadelphia was formally opened yesterday. Two excursion trains passed over the road, bearing the railway officials and about eight hundred invited guests.

Thomas Sharpe, while at work in the shop of the Watson Manufacturing Company, at Paterson, yesterday, got caught in a belt and was twirled around one of the shafts over sixty times. It is thought that his injuries may prove fatal.

The meadows at East Newark were set on fire yesterday by William Clayton, who wanted to clear his premises of a quantity of brush. Minnie Steed, aged four years, who was playing near the fire, was caught in the blaze, and before aid could be summoned was burned to death.

William Johnson, a driver in the employ of a New-York butcher named Irving, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday on a charge of cruelty to animals, he having crowded fourteen sheep and eleven calves in a truck about large enough to hold half that number. He was fined $100, which his employer paid.

Constables Lang and Smith, of Newark, after a fierce struggle, succeeded in capturing William Echenbush, a notorious burglar, at the house of his mistress, in Bergen street, yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock. Echenbush has served several terms in the State Prison, and is wanted for an extensive burglary committed recently.

Roundsman Marinus, of the Fourth Precinct, Jersey City, yesterday discovered the body of Jacob Dellavin, aged sixty years, hanging from a tree in Howe's woods, on Avery street. The deceased was a gardener in the employ of Jacob Van Cleef, and it is thought committed suicide on account of a long-standing illness.

At the annual meeting of the Presbyterian City Mission, at Newark, on Wednesday evening, a report was presented showing the contributions from the different churches for the year to be $9,581 67. Rev. E. R. Craven was elected President for the ensuing year; Rev. J. Few Smith, D. D., Vice President; Francis N. Terrey, Secretary, and E. F. Durance, Treasurer.

Patrick Halligan, a large property-owner, who resides at the corner of Thirteenth and Grove streets, Jersey City, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by taking a dose of laudanum. Drs. Prendergrast and Paul were summoned, and administered antidotes which saved his life. The act was prompted by a scolding which his wife had given him for being intoxicated.

Adam J. Dittmar, a well-known builder, of Jersey City, was arraigned in the First District Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of violating a fire ordinance by raising and repairing a wooden building within the prescribed fire limits. He was fined $50, and is liable to a similar fine for every day the building is allowed to stand in its present condition. Mr. Dittmar will appeal to the higher courts.

A desperate fight, which will probably result in a murder, occured yesterday morning between two negroes at Ridgewood. William Badson boarded with his brother-in-law, William Thompson, at a house at that place, and yesterday morning becoming involved in a dispute as to who should get up first, Badson struck Thompson in the face. Thompson became exasperated, and jumping out of bed procured a razor, with which he cut Badson in several places about the head and face, and finished by cutting his throat. The physicians who were called say that Badson cannot live. Thompson was not arrested.

In view of the favorable decision rendered by the Supreme Court, the Hudson River Tunnel Company will to-day, through their counsel, Henry S. White, make application to Judge Depue to condemn the lands required for their use. The decision of the Supreme Court dissolved the injunction granted by Chancellor Runyon at the suit of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company restraining the Tunnel Company from proceeding with the work. Attorney General Vanatta, counsel for the railroad company, has given notice of his intention to appeal from the decision, and it is understood that he will take the case to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mayor Wickham received a large number of applications yesterday for the thirty-five City Marshalships which will become vacant on May 1. Although the aspirants for these offices number several hundred, he told nearly all of them that he would give their cases "his favorable consideration." The names of the fortunate ones will be sent to-morrow to the Board of Aldermen.

Mayor Cobb, of Boston, was among the callers on the Mayor yesterday.

The owners of property on Sixty-fifth street, from Third avenue to the East River, have been awarded $28,010 damages by the Commissioners appointed in the matter of opening that thoroughfare.

The bill of costs of the Commissioners appointed to open One Hundred and Tenth street, amounting to $1,525 32, has been filed in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works.

A SCHOONER LOST.

The schooner David Miller, 192 tons, which sailed from this port on Feb. 10 for Savannah, with 200 tons of guano, has not since been heard of, and it is feared that she has been lost, with all on board, in the gales of Feb. 12, 13, and 14. She was valued at $4,000, exclusive of the cargo, and was not insured. The cargo was, however, insured for its full value. She was owned by A. Richardson & Co., of No. 23 South street, who state that there were seven hands altogether on board. The Captain was Enos W. Crowley, of Indian River, Me., who leaves a wife and two children. The names of the crew could not be ascertained yesterday. At Mr. Richardson's office no hopes were entertained of the safety of the schooner.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY ON LONG ISLAND.

As Mr. Eleazer Smith, Collector of the Town of Smithtown, Long Island, was on the way from his home to the residence of Supervisor L. B. Smith—a distance of about a mile and a half—last Wednesday morning, he was assaulted by a highwayman, who knocked him down with a bludgeon and robbed him of the sum of $3,075. Mr. Smith remained in an unconscious state where he fell until he was found after nightfall by a party of his neighbors who had been apprised by Mr. Smith's family of his sudden disappearance. He was conveyed to his home and restoratives were applied. Yesterday morning he had recovered sufficiently to relate his story, but thinks he would be unable to identify his assailant, even if the latter were captured.

THE BASE-BALL FIELD.

THE MUTUALS DEFEAT THE HARTFORDS—SCORE, 8 TO 3.

Between ten and twelve hundred people assembled on the Union Grounds yesterday afternoon to see the first game of the regular championship series between the Mutual and Hartford Clubs. Play was called at 3:45 o'clock, the home club going first to bat. The Mutuals seemed to experience great difficulty in hitting the ball pitched by Bond, and until the fifth inning had made only one base hit, the Hartfords meanwhile playing a faultless game in the field, and Allison doing finely behind the bat. Not only did the Mutuals handle the bat badly in the earlier stages of the contest, but their fielding was also greatly at fault, Nichols, Hallinan, Booth, and Hicks failing to avail themselves of easy chances for good play. A weak and foolish throw by Nichols gave the visitors their first run, while in the fourth inning a dropped fly by Booth and a ball fumbled by Hallinan suffered their opponents to place two more runs to their account. The "trouble" began, however, in the fifth inning, at the inception of which the score stood Hartfords, 3; Mutuals, 0. Hicks went first to bat for the Mutuals, and was badly missed by Mills at first base. He then ran around to third on a wild pitch by Bond, and went home on a muffed fly ball by York. Holdsworth hit a high fly to right field, and Higham stood and looked at it fall at his feet. Matthews now came to the front with a long line hit over left field for two bases, and was followed by Nichols and Treacy with good base hits. The result was that six runs were scored for the Mutuals. The game continued without any noticeable play on either side, but in the eighth inning an error by Mills, and another by Burdock, gave the Mutuals two additional runs, thus bringing their totol score to eight against three for the Hartfords.

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	HARTFORD.	R.	1B.	P.O.
Craver, 2d b.	0	1	2	Burdock, 2d b.	1	1	3
Treacy, l. f.	1	2	3	Remsen, c. f.	0	0	4
Start, 1st b.	1	1	10	Higham, r. f.	0	0	1
Hallinan, s. s.	2	0	0	Ferguson, 3d b.	1	1	2
Hicks, c.	1	1	5	Carey, s. s.	1	2	1
Booth, r. f.	0	1	0	Bond, p.	0	0	0
Holdsworth, c. f.	1	0	3	York, l f.	0	0	2
Mathews, p.	1	1	2	Mills, 1st b.	0	1	4
Nichols, 3d b.	1	1	2	Allison, c.	0	2	10
Total	8	7	27	Total	3	7	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	—8
Hartford	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Umpire—Mr. Daniels, of the Hartford Amateur Club. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Runs earned—None.

NOTES.

The Bostons were defeated by the New-Havens at Providence yesterday by a score 13 to 8.

The Cincinnati Reds defeated the St. Louis Browns at Cincinnati yesterday by a score of 5 to 2.

The Chicagos defeated the Louisville Club at Louisville yesterday by a score of 10 to 0.

TWO HAND-BALL CONTESTS.

Two interesting matches of hand-ball were played at Casey's Court, corner of Hoyt and Douglass streets, yesterday afternoon. The first was a single-handed game between James Casey and James Dunn, in which Dunn was the victor. The score was as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
Casey	21	20	18	—59
Dunn	12	21	21	—54

A four-handed contest next took place between Barney McQuade and James Casey on one side, and James Dunn and James McEvoy on the other. Dunn's hands gave out in the second game, although he continued to play until the close of the match. Following is the score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
McQuade and Casey	20	21	21	—62
Dunn and McEvoy	21	12	14	—47

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge Charles S. Lester, of Saratoga, is at the Gilsey House.

Prof. Richard A. Proctor, of London, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Prof. Ezra Abbott, of Harvard College, and Rev. W. L. Lockwood, of Boston, are at the Everett House.

Alexander Mitchell, President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, is at the Hoffman House.

George Jerome, Collector of the Port of Detroit, is at the St Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia; John M. Douglas, President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company; Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, and Col. J. G. C. Lee, United States Army, are at the Brevoort House.

Tomas Rodriquez Rubi, Spanish Commissioner to Cuba; N. Luarez Llanos, of the Spanish Customs Service; Capt. E. Paez, of Spain, and ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

A FRUITLESS SEARCH FOR STOLEN GOODS.

Several officers attached to the squad at the Washington Place Police Court, armed with search warrants issued on Wednesday by Justice Kilbreth, endeavored yesterday to find about four hundred dollars' worth of goods obtained under false pretenses from James McCreery & Co. by John Blandleye, a former clerk in the employ of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. The particulars of Blandleye's arrest were published in yesterday's TIMES. Although four places were thoroughly searched, the officers were only successful in finding a portion of the goods, consisting of undergarments valued at $108, at the store of Lewis Kriegesman, No. 76 Chatham street. Kriegesman, who stated that he bought the goods from an unknown man for $21, was held to bail in $1,000 by Justice Kilbreth.

THE 1st day of May will present a moving spectacle, but the popular movement in favor of the Knox Spring style of gentlemen's HATS is decidedly far more pleasant and gratifying. Buy your HATS at No. 212 Broadway or in his Fifth Avenue Hotel establishment. —*Advertisement.*

THE PITTSBURG LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PITTSBURG, April 27.—At East Liberty no business in Cattle was done at all to-day; the pens are clear; receipts to-day, none; receipts for three days, 952 head. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,210 head; do. for three days, 4,025 head; Yorkers, $7 50@$7 90; Philadelphias, $8 25@$8 50. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 1,700 head; do. for three days, 9,000 head; Clipped, ranging from 90 to 100 lb., $5 25@$5 60; do., ranging from 70 to 80 lb., $4 50@$5.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Pereire, from Havre.—H. Grinnell, Leon Esnol, Henry Chandless, Henry Heath, Mr. Raffel, Mr. Henry, Mr. Champromy, Miss Anna Bowland, Lorenzo Gardetti, Gustave de Langlade, Guillaume Slaviz, Mrs. Perard and child, Miss Victoire Puard, B. Kaposi, E. Dubois P. A. Sedille, Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand Bouita and child, Mr. Poiset, Mr. Derillon, Ernest Lamour, Mr. Sever, Gustave Mercier, Mrs. Kiel, Gan Operti, Miss Christine Operti, Marie Kobler, J. B. Kose, Miss Francoise Hosatti, Mrs. Isabella Lallement, Mr. Fared, E. Linderwald, Mr. Goudout, Mr. Nausmann, Dominique Jansin, William Danely, Samuel Osborne, Mr. Philippius, Mr. Ebel, Mrs. Hereth, Mrs. Guerard, Mrs. Lorrain, Mrs. M. Gerbor, Mrs. Felic, Mr. and Mrs. Chanet and children, Mrs. A. Gallin and child, Mrs. Siegumiler, Mrs. A. M. Wolff, Mrs. Donier, Mrs. W. Andre, Mrs. J. H. Brown, Mrs. Baster and child, Mrs. Dupont and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ehorey, Mrs. Wallis, Mr. McSheane, C. Lecomte, Mr. Bravain, Mr. Bisener, Mr. and Mrs. Dye, Mrs. Isabel Sanvagist, Mr. Van Dweda, Mr. Berthelet, Mr. Perry, Mr. Norret.

In steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, from Havana.—Mrs. Maria L. Bartlett, Adolpho D. Straus and wife, Miss Bertha Watson, Nathaniel W. Chater, Walter H. Gibson, George G. Smith, Samuel W. Thayer, John A. Little, Thomas A. Morgan, Manuel de Almagro, Colin McKinzie, Charles Rolando, Miss Mary Hogan, Mrs. Elizabeth Herbert, Robert A. Tucker, Tomas Rodriquez Rubi, Enrique Paez, N. Suarez Llanos, Gomez y Sierra, Angel Echevarria, Manuel Duran, Cesar Lopez y Olivares, Tomas Solozabal, Miguel Pons Guiliot, Pablo Gout, Agustin Blume, Wenzel Wandracek, Carl Leitner, Aurelio Ramos, Ventura Gaston, Luis A. Amiard, Joseph S. Guerra, Lerrano A. Giovanni, A. D. Leonardo, Salvatore Branca, Justo Alli, Ramon Marti, Evaristo Achoro.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:03 | Sun sets.....6:53 | Moon sets..12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:11 | Gov. Island.12:00 | Hell Gate....1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............THURSDAY, April 27.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Richmond, Kelley, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Napoli, (Br.,) Spittal, Glasgow, Scotland, Henderson Bros.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; P. Caland, (Dutch,) Deddes, Rotterdam, Holland, Funch, Edye & Co.; Pommerania, (Ger.,) Schumsen, Hamburg, via Plymouth, Kunhardt & Co.; Mayflower, Davidson, Philadelphia, James Hand; Rapidan, Mankin, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Eleanora Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Camina, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Hamilton, Ber., A. E. Outerbridge; Columbus, Reed, Havana, Cuba, William P. Clyde & Co.; Etna, (Br.,) Sansom, Port-au-Prince, Savanilla, and Aspinwall, Pim, Forwood & Co.

Barks Columbia, Dickerson, Bridgetown, Ber., H. Trowbridge's Sons; Senior, (Norw.,) Tounesen, Cronstadt, Russia, Funch, Edye & Co.; H. D. Stover, Pierce, Havana, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.; Regina Cœli, (Fr.,) Giraud, Alicante, Spain, James S. Henry; Flash Light, (Br.,) Card, Appee River, N. S., C. W. Bertaux.

Brigs Eiche, (Br.,) Probridge, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello, Venz., Dallett Bliss & Co.; Lizzie Zittlosen, Fosgreen, Coluna and Cadiz, Spain, John Zittlosen; Dictator, (Br.,) Collis, Penzance, Eng., Fabbri & Chauncey; Hiram Abiff, Tibbetts, Perth Amboy, N. J., Muller & Houghton.

Schrs. Ida Della Torre, Chase, Wilmington, N. C., Joseph S. Cottrell & Co.; Frost King, Bradford, San Domingo City, John Boynton's Sons; Impulse, (Br.,) Rountree, Balize, Hon., Leaycraft & Co.; Bustrie, (Br.,) Martin, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; J. W. Vanaman, Sharp, Fernandina, Fla., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; E. M. Welles, Bishop, Hartford, Conn., George C. Blair & Son; William S. Farwell, Lord, Baracoa, Cuba, S. J. Wenberg & Co.; S. S. Scranton, Posse, Middletown, Conn., Ferguson & Wood.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Castalia, (Br.,) Butler, Genoa March 18, Marseilles 24th, Naples 31st, Messina April 3, Palermo 6th, and Gibraltar 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Had fine weather first part of passage; latter part strong westerly gales; April 25, lat. 41 38, lon. 60, passed Tamerlane, (Ger.,) from London, for New-York.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Carondelet, McCreery, Galveston April 18, via Key West 22d, with mdse. and 26 passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship State of Texas, Bolger, Galveston April 19, via Key West 23, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship New-York, Quick, New-Orleans April 15, via S. W. Pass 19th, with mdse. and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. L. Roome, Jr.

Steam-ship Pereire, (Fr.,) Daure, Havre April 15 via Plymouth 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Louis De Babian.

Steam-ship Pottsville, Winnett, Havana April 21, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co.

Ship Valley Forge, (of Gardiner,) Ames, Liverpool 35 ds., with salt to order—vessel to D. B. Dearborn.

Bark Nictaux, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Masters, Bordeaux March 23, with mdse. to C. W. Bertaux.

Bark Floka, (Norw.,) Michelsen, Waterford 50 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Jupiter, (Germ.,) Stricker, Bremen March 21, in ballast, to order. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Antelope, Simpson, St. Croix 18 ds., with sugar and rum to Roche Bros. & Co.

Bark Sesti Dubravacke, (Aust.,) Yuga, Waterford 50 ds., in ballast to Lauro, Story & Co.

Bark Nathaniel, (Norw.,) Jacobson, Tonsberg 62 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig D. M. Dickie, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Hunter, Havre March 22, in ballast to C. W. Bertaux. Anchored in the Lower Bay for orders.

Brig Johanna Margaretha, (Norw.,) Rasmussen, Gloucester 33 ds., in ballast to Tucker & Henriques.

Schr. Jesse Carll, Underhill, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to Gomez & Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

WIND—Sunset, moderate S.; hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships P. Caland, for Rotterdam; Pommerania, for Hamburg; Napoli, for Glasgow; Canima, for Bermuda; Columbus, for Havana; Rapidan, for Savannah; Richmond, for Norfolk, &c.; Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; ship Joe Milbury, for Quebec; barks Brasileina, for Richmond; George, for ——; brigs Eiche, for Layguayra; Martha, for St. Johns, P. R.; Ellen H., for St. John, N. B.

MARINE DISASTER.

PORTLAND, Me., April 27.—The schr. Hannah D., Westport, for Boston, with lumber, had to be beached yesterday on account of leaking. This morning she was pumped out and the leak found.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 27.—The American ship Edward O'Brien, Capt. Smalley, from Callao March 6, for Liverpool, arr. at Valparaiso April 12, leaky.

MOVILLE, April 27.—The Allan Line steam-ship Austria, Capt. Wylie, from Baltimore April 13 for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

BRISTOL, April 27.—The steam-ship Cornwall, Capt. Stamper, sld. hence to-day for New-York.

TIFFANY & CO.,

SILVERSMITHS,

UNION SQUARE,

Have availed themselves of the decline in the price of silver, to manufacture a very large stock of

STERLING SILVERWARE,

and present a greater variety of articles and styles of decoration than they have before offered, and at very ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

WORKS, NOS. 53 AND 55 PRINCE ST.

CARRIAGES

FOR THE

CENTENNIAL

EXHIBITION.

Inspection invited for a few days, prior to their removal to Philadelphia, at Factory Warerooms,

BROADWAY AND 47TH ST,

Brewster & Co., of Broome st.

To Picture Buyers.

THE GOUPIL GALLERY,

No. 170 5th Av., corner of 22d St

Messrs. M. KNOEDLER & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GOUPIL & CO.,

respectfully beg to announce that they have re-arranged their galleries with a number of new and very choice paintings recently received, which, owing to the lateness of the season and an intended enlargement of their store, they are prepared to offer at very low prices, and respectfully solicit an early inspection.

The galleries will be open, free, on and after MONDAY, April 24, with

NEW PICTURES BY

KÆMMERER, PINCHART,
MUNKACSY, FLORENT WILLEMS,
LELOIR, P. C. COMPTE,
INDONI, CAPOBIANCHI,
BAUGNIET, ESCOSURA,
AND MANY OTHERS.

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SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

Awarded the grand "Gold Medal of Progress" of the American Institute, Nov., 1875, and the "Scott Legacy Medal," of the Franklin Institute, Oct., 1875.

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